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OCT. 1961

MAGAZINE OF THE

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After checking the appropriate premium for either the 6 or 12 month policy, add a \$5.00 service-charge minimum if you plan to pay the entire amount with your application.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 25 & over.....	Single	<input type="checkbox"/> 65.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 43.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 97.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 61.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 21-24.....	Married	<input type="checkbox"/> 86.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 56.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 109.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 70.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 21-24.....	Single	<input type="checkbox"/> 125.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 79.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 127.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 79.00
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Insurance does not become effective unless you (1) complete ALL PARTS of this application. (2) SIGN IT, and (3) enclose CORRECT PAYMENT of whichever pay plan you select. Coverage is effective ON BASE from date and hour of postmark on application. OFF BASE Coverage is effective 24 hours from date and hour of postmark on application if you have fully complied with above requirements and this application is approved by Home Office.

This Application is for LIABILITY insurance only and restricted to continental limits of United States, its territories and possessions, Canada. Premium designated includes policy fee for agent which, with commission, is fully earned at time of policy issuance. The above statements are warranties and not representations, and I declare that I have withheld no information whatsoever relative thereto. I agree that this proposal shall be the express basis of the Contract between the Company and me. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

Application is made for a _____ months policy with premium \$ _____ and I wish to pay

\$ _____ down plus \$ _____ service charge or a total of \$ _____. I will pay balance, if any, as per payment plan.

Date of Discharge _____

Sign Here _____

Date _____

NOTE: Old style policy which provides passenger coverage, and coverage for anyone driving other than insured and wife, only while on post may still be obtained if acceptable to Base. If this desired, use 70% of rates shown.



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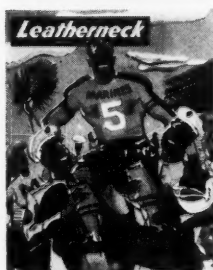
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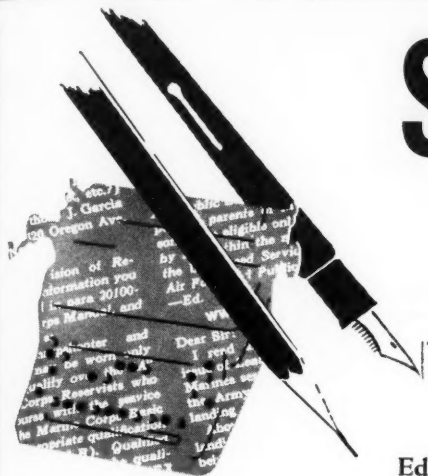


THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

With the advent of Fall and football, these jubilant Marines don't seem to notice the scoreboard which indicates that they have lost the game. Actually, according to artist John De-Grasse, that partially hidden figure in the Marines' fourth quarter is a 6. Therefore, the Marines won, 19-14.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address *LEATHERNECK Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Send OLD address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent. **POSTMASTER:** If this magazine is addressed to a member of the United States military service, whose address has been changed by official order, it may be forwarded except to overseas FPO's without additional postage. See section 157.4 Postal Manual. Send form 3579 to *Leatherneck*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

SOUND OFF



Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

PEBD COMPUTATION

Dear Sir:

Would you verify this for me to settle a dispute over computing a PEBD?

A Marine goes UA at 0545, March 21, 1961, and returns at 1200, April 15, 1961. He has lost 25 days that he'll have to make up but has only 24 days time lost for pay purposes since the 31st of March is not counted in this case in the recomputation of his PEBD.

Therefore, if his EAS was April 29, 1961, and PEBD was May 10, 1956, they would be changed to:

EAS—24May61

PEBD—4Jun56

Is this correct?

SSgt Alfred J. Reyer, Jr.
HqCo., MC EngrSch
MCB

Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Your computation concerning time lost and PEBD as shown are correct. Further, if the absence had been from 21 Feb-15 Mar, 59, the following answers would be correct:

EAS—22May61

PEBD—4Jun56

Upon reenlistment, the PEBD could be recomputed in the last instance (where time lost had been made good) to 2 June 1956 by using the day for day basis. See paragraph 044014.1c and d, NAVCOMPTMAN.—Ed.

PHILIPPINE LIBERATION

Dear Sir:

In reading up on the Marines in World War II, there is no mention of Marine Corps activities in the Philippines other than aviation and artillery units.

There is a discussion that the Fourth

Marines participated in the liberation, but nothing to back it up. Would you tell me what the score is?

PFC John J. Dalton
MB, NS, Box 9, Navy #535
c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif.

● Marine units participating in the liberation of the Philippines were: elements of the First Marine Aircraft Wing (MAGs 12, 14, 24 and 32; VMF(N)-541). Two squadrons based aboard the Carrier Essex (VMFs 124 and 213), and elements of the V Amphibious Corps Artillery (5th 155-mm. Howitzer Battalion, 11th 155-mm. Gun Battalion and a Headquarters Battery).

During the period of the liberation of

the Philippines, the Fourth Marines was located on Guadalcanal (September 1944-March 1945), on Okinawa (April-July 1945) and on Guam (July-August 1945). The Old Fourth Regiment, the so-called "China Marines," had taken part in the defense of the Philippines against the Japanese from December 1941 to May 1942.—Ed.

EDUCATION KICK

Dear Sir:

I just read an article in "If I were Commandant," June, 1961, by SgtMaj Oral K. Newman, Jr., and it is my understanding that these articles are screened before being published. This one stuck in my mind though, and I had to reply.

In part, the sergeant major's idea that the Marine Corps Extension School should send a notice of completion for each sub-course completed and then giving a diploma for completion of the whole course is fine, and I agree.

Just as the sergeant major states, a person could be working on a course and get no credit for it until completed—in some cases this could be from six to 12 months. But, his part of suggesting that MCI and Extension Courses should not be sent back with a corrected copy of the lesson completed, just sending a passed or failed grade—I disagree, and here's why:

1. Most MCI courses are completed by taking a supervised, closed book final examination. If it were the case of an individual wanting to cheat by copying the answers to previously submitted lessons of another person, or persons, then he is defeating himself when the final exam rolls around.

TURN PAGE



Leatherneck Magazine

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SOUND OFF (cont.)

2. Marines taking the Officer's Basic Course through Marine Corps Extension School are usually mature noncommissioned officers. In many cases, senior Staff NCOs. I believe that these men have the integrity, pride and honest desire to better themselves and increase their military knowledge. Cheating sure won't accomplish this for them. In addition, these men are left to their honor when they sign the statement on the course exam sheet which states that the man did not have any unauthorized help in completing the specific lesson.

3. To my knowledge, no educational program, military or civilian, will give a man a failing mark without letting him know the reason. From corrected lesson sheets, one is able to pick out his weak spots and improve on them. If he didn't receive the proper answers, he could sure bungle in a tight situation and not know why.

This letter, of course, is only my opinion, and I know that the good sergeant major will accept it as one Marine's opinion to another's. True, we

always have our 10 percent, but why make the honest 90 percent suffer?

GySgt David W. Mandelkow
HqBtry,
10th Mar., 2d MarDiv, FMF
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● *If someone feels like sounding off constructively, that's what this column is for.—Ed.*

ORIGINS

Dear Sir:

A bunch of the boys were whooping it up in the Post Dugout the other night and came up with a couple of debate questions which we believe you can settle.

First, what is the origin of the term "Gyrene" by which, at times, a Marine is known?

Secondly, it is believed that the term "Leatherneck," when applied to a Marine, stems from the fact that some time ago (Civil War Days) the dress uniform blouse of the Marine featured a leather neckband. Correct?

Herb Smith
J-35 Brentwood Park
1100 Industrial Ave.
Chula Vista, Calif.

● "Gyrene" is a *jocular reference to Marines which was first used in England as early as 1894. It was used in*
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

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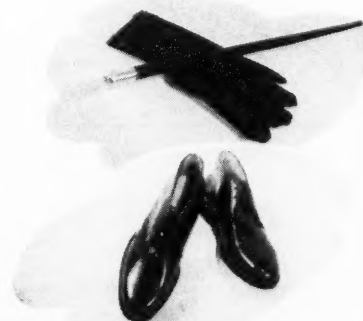
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mail call



Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

S/5 Louis J. Lavicky, USA, 597th Engr. Co. (HE), APO 259 New York, N. Y., to hear from anyone stationed with H&S Btry. or "M" Btry., 4th Bn., Twelfth Marines during 1956 through 1958 and anyone who was with Hq. Co., (Comm), First Marine Regiment during 1958-59.

Former Marine James T. Knox, 414 Greenbay Rd., Highland, Ill., to hear from Cpl Francis C. LANGERIDGE, whose last known address was Fifth Marine Regiment, Second Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Mrs. Shirley Parisi, 254 Van Ness St., Newburgh, N. Y., to hear from Sgt Lynn Harlan RUTTER, whose last known address was MCRS, Post Office Building, Newburgh, N. Y.

Allen R. Stewart, 808 E. Windsor, Apt. #8, Glendale, Calif., to hear from Cpl Paul MAXWELL, whose last known duty station was Quantico, Va., in 1958, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Cpl Edward E. Burt, VMF (AW) 513, MCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif., to hear from Bob AUSTIN, whose last known address was AEA School, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla., in 1959.

Ray and Velma Carver, 2036 Alleghany Ct., San Diego 14, Calif., to hear from LCpl Paul BASSARD, whose last known address was MCS, Quantico, Va., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Sgt Glen H. Rogers, 102-63 186th St., Hollis 12, N. Y., to hear from Marines who served with the 1st Combat Service Group in Masan, Korea, in 1952, especially those in General Supply Maintenance Platoon.

Bennie L. Phillips, Rt. 4 - Box 148, Lake Villa, Ill., to hear from MSgt STAGMAN, or anyone who served with him in 1st Bn., Eighth Marine Regiment, Second Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C., from 1950 to 1953.

SSgt James J. McCabe, Marine Security Guards, American Embassy, Vienna, Austria, to hear from MSgt Joseph A. STICH, who retired from the Marine Corps in June, 1961, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

END

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1 CORPS QUIZ?

Prepared by

SSgt Chris Evans

1. When writing to CMC for
information, an individual
should always include his_____.

- (a) date of birth and
religion
- (b) name and service
number
- (c) MOS and date of
rank

2. Formal schools to which Ma-
rines may be assigned are listed
in _____.

- (a) MCO 1500.12A
- (b) the MOS Manual
- (c) PRAM

3. The term, "Formal Schools,"
refers to that training for which
quotas are established by _____.

- (a) commanding officers
- (b) training NCOs
- (c) the Commandant of
the Marine Corps

4. The United States Naval
Academy is located in _____.

- (a) Seattle, Wash.
- (b) Annapolis, Md.
- (c) San Diego, Calif.

5. The age limits for entry into
the Naval Academy are be-
tween _____.

- (a) 16 and 40
- (b) 19 and 25
- (c) 17 and 22

6. A candidate is not permitted
to marry until he _____.

- (a) receives his appoint-
ment
- (b) completes his sec-
ond year
- (c) graduates from the
Academy

7. If it is found that a person is,
or has been, married while at-
tending the Academy, he will be
_____.

- (a) discharged
- (b) given demerits
- (c) reduced in grade

8. For a Marine on active duty
to be eligible to apply for an
appointment, he must have _____.

- (a) enlisted on or be-
fore July 1 of the
preceding year
- (b) a college education
- (c) Congressional ap-
proval

9. Applications from Marines
for entrance to the Academy are
submitted to their _____.

- (a) Congressman
- (b) Senator
- (c) Commanding Officer

10. There are two methods by
which a candidate may qualify
academically for the Academy.
They are: _____.

- (a) direct appointment
and admission fee
- (b) college entrance ex-
amination and col-
lege certificate
- (c) high school diploma
and admission fee

See answers on page 8. Score
10 points for each correct an-
swer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60
good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to
100 outstanding.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

the United States around the time of World War I. Its exact origin is unknown, but it did appear to have a derogatory meaning in its early usages.

The origin commonly given in American reference (GI plus Marine) is incorrect etymologically and historically since the term was in existence long before the use of the abbreviation "GI" entered the language. Incidentally, there are some two dozen variant spellings of "Gyrene."

The term "Leatherneck" is derived from the leather stock which was worn around the neck inside the collar of the uniform jacket of Marines until sometime in the 1870s. The purpose of the stock, which measured three inches in front and about an inch in the back, was to improve military bearing by forcing the wearer to keep his head erect. It was not designed as a protection against sword cuts as is sometimes thought.—Ed.

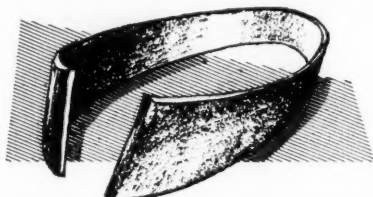
LOST GEAR

Dear Sir:

I wonder if you could tell me what to do in a situation such as this:

My husband returned to the States from MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan on May 10, 1960.

He reported to his next duty station, Camp Pendleton, Calif., on June 15, 1960, but to date some of his personal luggage has not been returned.



He put a tracer on it, but has not heard anything from it.

I think that a year is more than sufficient time for anything to be sent from Japan to California, so again my question, what can be done?

Mrs. E. F. Starr
211 A Carnation St.

Oceanside, Calif.

● Your husband should contact the

Officer-in-Charge, PE&BC, Camp Pendleton, for assistance in locating his luggage. If a diligent search has been made, and the result is still negative, he may file a claim in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Personnel Claims Regulations for his lost personal effects. He should seek the assistance of his legal officer in this respect.—Ed.

RESERVE POINTS

Dear Sir:

In a recent inspection the following question arose:

If a Marine Reservist attended 14 days active duty, 48 drills, completed three MCI courses for 21 retirement credits, and obtained 15 credits for membership, which example would be correct for his yearly report?

Example A

Active Drills	MCI	Member-	Totals			
Duty	courses	ship	AcDu	InAcDu	Total	
14	48	21	15	14	60	74

Example B

Active Drills	MCI	Member-	Totals			
Duty	courses	ship	AcDu	InAcDu	Total	
14	48	21	15	14	60	99

Marine Corps Order 1820R.2B states the maximum number of retirement credits which may be accrued in any

TURN PAGE

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ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 6

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b);
5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (a); 8. (a);
9. (c); 10. (b).

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MSgt. "Ret." & Mrs. W. R. Letson
JACKSONVILLE, N. C.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

one anniversary year in the computa-
tion of retired pay is as follows:

Through membership, drills and
equivalent instructions, combines, 60.

Through membership, drills and
equivalent instructions and active federal
service, combines, 365, 366 in leap
year.

Which is correct?

Sgt David W. Godney
I-I Staff, 6th 105-mm.
Howitzer Btry, USMCR
USN&MCRTC
1414 Ninth St. SW

Canton 6, Ohio

● Example "A" is correct. The in-
structions for the preparation of the
Reserve Retirement Credit Report
Form are contained on the reverse
thereof. (See NAVMC 798-PD (Rev.
8-54)). Your attention is invited to
item six, which gives detailed instruc-
tions in completing the Anniversary
Year Summary column. In this regard,
it is pointed out that the "total inactive
duty points" cannot exceed 60 per year
and that the "total points credited"
cannot exceed 365, or 366 during Leap
Year.—Ed.

JOHNSON SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE

Dear Sir:

I understand that in the South
Pacific the Marine Corps used the
Johnson semiautomatic rifle, Cal. .30-
06. I would like to know when and
where this rifle was used by the Ma-
rines and if it was used by any of the
other branches of service and why it
was discontinued.

I would also like to obtain a manual
or publication pertaining to the care,
cleaning, nomenclature, disassembly
and assembly of this rifle. Any infor-
mation will be greatly appreciated.

LCpl Daniel O'Connor
VMF-313, MARTC, MAD
NAS, Floyd Bennett

Brooklyn 34, N.Y.

● We took your question to the His-
torical Branch, HQMC, who gave us
the following scoop.

To get truly first hand answers con-
cerning the Johnson semiautomatic rifle
and the weapon's experience in World
War II, it is suggested that you write
to Mr. Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., who
invented the rifle in 1936, and who now
lives at 224 St. Ronan Street, New
Haven, Conn., with an office at 1313
Dixwell Ave., Hamden, Conn. He wrote
two books on weapons:



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Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., Rifles and Machine Guns. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1944, Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., and Charles T. Haven, Automatic Weapons of the World. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1945.

"The Johnson semiautomatic rifle was first used in combat by Marines on August 7, 1942, when the 1st Parachute Battalion landed on Gavutu, lying just above Guadalcanal, in the Solomons. Three men of the battalion were equipped with the rifle. Other small arms carried by the battalion were the Reising submachine gun, Springfield rifle M1903, and the Browning automatic rifle.

"The Netherlands Indies Army and the Royal Netherlands Navy had adopted the Johnson semiautomatic rifle in 1940-1941, and employed it against the Japanese in the Dutch East Indies. The weapon was not manufactured after 1943, and evidently was never used by the U.S. Army.

"A manual which deals with the rifle was published in 1943, by the Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Compiled by W.H.B. Smith, it was titled Basic Manual of Military Small Arms. The price then was two dollars. In November, 1940, Leather-

neck Magazine published an article titled, 'Automatic Weapons,' which described and explained by illustration the Johnson semiautomatic rifle."—Ed.

HILL 673

Dear Sir:

I would like some information about Hill 673. I served with the U.S. Marines, First Marine Division, in Korea and was wounded while fighting for Hill 673. My wounds were severe and it was on the 11th of September, 1951, that I was hit. I would like to know if you had published any stories on that hill as you did on "Bunker Hill." If not, please tell me where I could get some information on 673.

Cpl Edward F. Stimus, Jr. (Retd)
475-18th St.

Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

● The action on Hill 673 will be fully covered in the U. S. Marine Operations in Korea, 1950-1953, Vol. 4, to be published late this year by the U. S. Government Printing Office.—Ed.

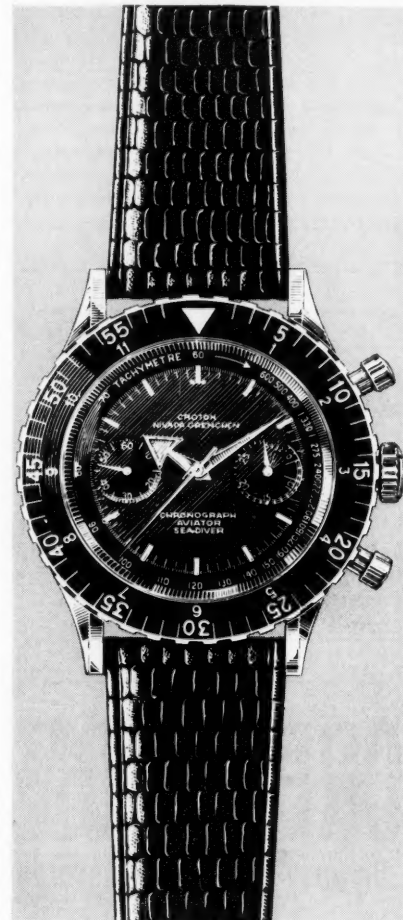
OKINAWA ERROR

Dear Sir:

I read with avid interest MSgt Clay Barrow's two splendid features about the Third Marine Division activities on

TURN PAGE

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Washington 13, D. C.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

Okinawa in the June *Leatherneck*. Quite a contrast from war-time days on Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima. Reporter Barrow did his usual excellent job, but slipped a cog on one point which I mention solely for accuracy.

The division's camps on Okinawa are not named in honor of Third Marine Division Medal of Honor men, but rather for veterans of other divisions that fought on the island. The Third did not—it's 10 Medal of Honor men five living, five deceased—achieved their

glory in the Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima campaigns.

This is intended as a comment; not a criticism. There is no Marine publication I enjoy reading more than *Leatherneck*.

Mr. Tom Stowe
President

Third Marine Division Association
4327 Valley Drive

Alexandria, Va.

● *We stand corrected.*—Ed.

CHEVRON QUIZ

Dear Sir:

I have a question, the answer to which could earn, or cost me, one steak dinner. The subject is chevrons.

Was the gloss type chevrons, same material for stripes and backing, for greens originally procured for Women Marines? If so, at what date did the felt backed stripes for greens become regulation?

GySgt R. L. Wood
MAD, NATTC

Memphis 33, Tenn.

● *Woven type chevrons were approved and adopted for wear by men and*

women enlisted personnel on November 30, 1944.

Records at Headquarters Marine Corps indicate that the Winter service chevrons with scarlet wool background date back to 1937.

The present embroidered (old rank) Winter service chevrons were approved in 1956.—Ed.

HISTORICAL BOUT

Dear Sir:

In a recent argument with a corpsman on several subjects pertaining to the Marine Corps and Navy, he contended that the Navy is the older of the two services by an act of Congress. He also stated that the FMF corpsman is the first person off an LCP during an amphibious landing, and thirdly, we argued that the Marine Corps did have frogmen, a part of the Recon Team.

Would you send me the correct information on these matters?

Norman D. Meyer
Building L-8 1192
Ramo-Wooldridge
8433 Fallbrook Ave.

Canoga Park, Calif.

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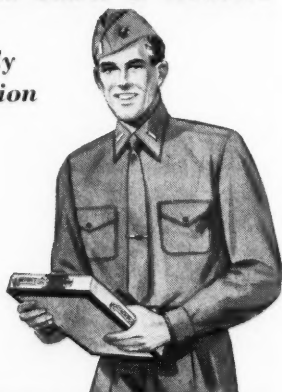
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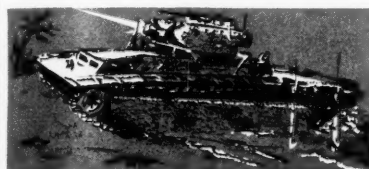
CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC.



Leatherneck Magazine

"The Navy dates its origin from October 13, 1775, when the Continental Congress appointed a Naval committee and authorized it to purchase two vessels for the Continental service. This action by the Congress preceded the vote, on November 10, 1775, to raise two battalions of Marines.

"There is no regulation that a corpsman should be the first person off a landing craft during an amphibious operation although such instances may have occurred. It should be remembered that corpsmen were preferred targets for the enemy. Because of that, the Marines were reluctant to expose them until the danger from snipers was at least somewhat lessened. Of course, the corpsman, pro-rated to each rifle com-



pany, did land with the assault troops—being needed for immediate first aid, but Marines never landed behind them.

"Incidentally, the chief assault landing craft of World War II was the LVT, not the LCP, which early in the war superseded the LCP. The LCP (Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel), which could carry 36 combat-equipped troops or a three-ton vehicle or other heavy cargo, was not usually in the first wave of the assault. In fact, the first wave generally consisted of armored amphibians, the LVT(A), raking the beaches. Immediately behind came the LVTs.

"The Marine Corps has devoted considerable attention to the training of frogmen in recent years and they are now part of the recon team. During World War II, the Underwater Demolition Team (UDT) was composed of Naval personnel, but Marine officers were attached to the teams for liaison and reconnaissance. On September 30, 1944, the Commandant authorized a class in deep-sea diving, and in early 1945, the first class was graduated from the new deep-sea diving school at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. Three Marines were qualified as divers during World War II."—Ed.

RESERVE TIME

Dear Sir:

Maybe you can give me some information—nobody else seems to have the straight dope.

In March, 1957, I made staff sergeant in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. On May 7, 1958, I integrated into the Regulars, taking a reduction to ser-

geant. I was told at that time, by Recruiting, that the 14 months I had as staff sergeant would count towards pro-

motion for E-6 after I made staff back. Later on, I was informed by the Company Administration Clerk that what

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

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Behind the Lines ...

WHEN a Marine fires expert on the range, he usually wants all the credit due him; when his score falls below his average, he has a normal tendency to put at least some of the blame on his weapon.

More than 20 years of alibis will be going down the drain when the transition to the M14 rifle is completed in the near future.

The hard fact will remain, however, that the Marine himself is responsible for the score which appears yearly in his record book on page 6. As it was with the M1, so it will be with the M14; as soon as a man becomes completely familiarized with the workings of the new rifle, the better his score will be. Even more important these days is the simple fact that the better shot you are, the longer you'll be around in a shooting war.

Early statistics, compiled while officers from Basic School fired for record with the M14, indicate that it might be advantageous for all Marines to shoot with the new rifle. With a comparable unit, firing under almost the same conditions, but using the M1, scores showed little margin in the number of experts or sharpshooters. If anything, there was a slight increase in the scores of these higher classifications. For example, the top shooter, using the M14, fired a 237, with a total of 38 bull's-eyes. All average Marine shooters know that's good shooting.

The biggest disadvantage in using the M14, which standardizes the bullet size to NATO specifications, appears to be that, at long range, the bullet seems to be too light. The bullet is about 20 grains lighter than the one used in the M1; this causes it to drift off course in high wind or other abnormal air currents.

One important aspect of the trial shooting at Quantico which can't be overlooked is the fact that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. Marines will find this out themselves when they start shooting.

Remember (it's happened to every Marine at some time or other) the times you have raised your arm for an alibi and, after having the M1 inspected by the coach, he promptly chews you out for having a dirty chamber or clip. Those days should be gone forever when the M14 is adopted. The new weapon fires remarkably well, even though the magazine might be covered with dirt and grime. The sand that seems to blow at all ranges can swirl now without adversely affecting the working parts of the M14.

One disturbing characteristic of the M1 was that during rapid fire the clip used to spring out after two rounds had been fired (that is, if your clip wasn't dirty, etc.). With the M14, the magazine must be taken out. The test shooters, accustomed to the M1, found this an annoying innovation and some forgetful souls tried to put the second magazine in on top of the first.

One veteran shooter, now serving in an advisory capacity, summed up the feeling of all who have so far actually participated in test firing of the new M14. "As compared to the M1, this new weapon seems to be about the same. The only differences will benefit the average shooters found in the Corps."

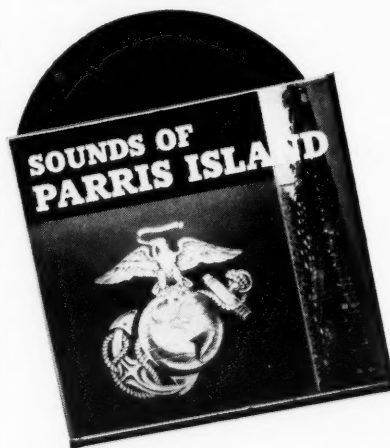
Another of the shooters firing the M14 commented, "When the M1 was in vogue and we adopted the M1, we survived, and I guess we'll do the same with this transition."

It will be interesting to hear the first batch of alibis. . . .

Karl H. Simon
Managing Editor

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Tipton



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... is the ten percent?



... was a hygiene instructor?

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 11]

Recruiting had told me was in error.

If I lost that 14 months, why and what Marine Corps order does it fall under? If I did not lose the 14 months towards testing period, what Marine Corps order covers this?

SSgt Leonard J. Porto, Jr.
Elec. Maint. Co., MS&M Bn.
Third FSR, FMF

c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● In accordance with Paragraph 9354, Marine Corps Manual, and Marine Corps Orders 1418.1A and 1418.12, service in grade satisfactorily acquired in a previous enlistment in the Regular Marine Corps or the Marine Corps Reserve, if on extended active duty, in the present or higher grade, will be included in establishing testing and promotion eligibility for only the first promotion after reenlistment.—Ed.

EAD EXTENSION

Dear Sir:

Is it possible for an enlisted Marine Reservist serving on extended active duty to extend his period of active duty? There are many schools, training or transfers requiring a minimum obligated service. If a Reservist on EAD is selected for training and must accept a minimum of four years obligated service but does not desire to integrate until the expiration of EAD, is there any way an extension of EAD may be effected?

A check of current publications indicates that an extension may not be effected, but it is felt that some provisions should be made for an extension.

Sgt Billy W. Owens
TUSLOG Det 28
APO # 324

New York, N.Y.

● Present Marine Corps policy does not permit an individual serving on extended active duty to extend his period of active duty. MCO 1900.1C states that such personnel must integrate into the Regular Marine Corps upon completion of their extended active duty period if they desire to remain on active duty. (Exception: Women Marines on EAD may extend up to the full term of their contract.)

If you feel that there are circumstances peculiar to your case which might warrant the Commandant of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



the old gunny says ---

THE responsibilities of command and leadership fall heavily upon the young officers and NCOs on the battlefield. For in battle they are faced not only with the same problems of personal fatigue, fear and survival as the rest of the men, they also must think and direct the unit in its mission and care for the welfare of all hands under their charge.

"A combat leader need not be the bravest man in his outfit, but he'd better act as though he is. In the heat of combat, Marines will look for examples of courage against enemy fire. They will need to be shown that the advance can continue in spite of fatigue, weather, hunger or losses. In order to perform these duties, a leader needs more than strong muscles and a short haircut. He must be prepared to lead his exhausted, confused and often frightened young men—and demonstrate that he will risk his life for his country as willingly as he will risk theirs.

"Early in combat, leaders must look out for signs of false courage and carelessness among some men. They will attempt to belittle the dangers of combat and become careless about helmets, body armor and digging in. They will neglect camouflage and blackout disciplines. They will parade on the skyline and often bring destruction upon the whole unit. There is no place in a combat unit for the show-off and movie-type war character.

"Each Marine must be assured by his leaders that he is more than a number on a dog tag. He must be convinced that a Marine will never let another Marine down and that if he is wounded, his leader and his comrades will not abandon him.

"Troop leaders must have compassion for their men. The men must believe that their combat leaders are truly interested in their welfare in spite of demands for their last ounce of strength and courage. They must believe that their efforts have a worthwhile purpose, that their unit must attain its objective, that success is just ahead—and not that they are being

led toward senseless losses.

"The junior leader in combat faces the problem of personal relations and familiarity with his men. It is difficult to maintain the normal relationships of rank among men who sleep in the same hole or have been under fire together. Yet, 'familiarity' need not 'breed contempt' as long as the unit leader concerns himself with the responsibilities of his mission, the care of his men and expresses loyalty to his parent command. He will find in return compliance, respect and devotion from his men.

"The shortest path toward loss of



effectiveness is for the young troop leader to participate in the normal tendency of troops to complain, curse the situation and spread bum rumors. Rather, an example of confidence, sense of humor and professional attitude and conduct will lend dignity to the most junior leader and he will rise above his peers in battle. Remember, the battlefield is a confused place where the normal is abnormal. The unit leader can maintain direction through this fog by keeping his mind on the mission and doing the job at hand properly as he sees it.

"One of the bases of unit proficiency in battle is the unit's esprit, standards and attitudes towards duty, aggressiveness, firepower, mobility, courage and success. If the unit as a whole will

accept nothing less than superior accomplishment of mission, if the unit's attitudes extol the basic virtues of military proficiency, appearance and conduct, then there will be less tendency in battle to accept any other standards. Weak individuals who may attempt to rationalize withholding fire, or withdrawal, or stopping short of the objective, will have less effect upon units with such 'hard charger' standards and habits.

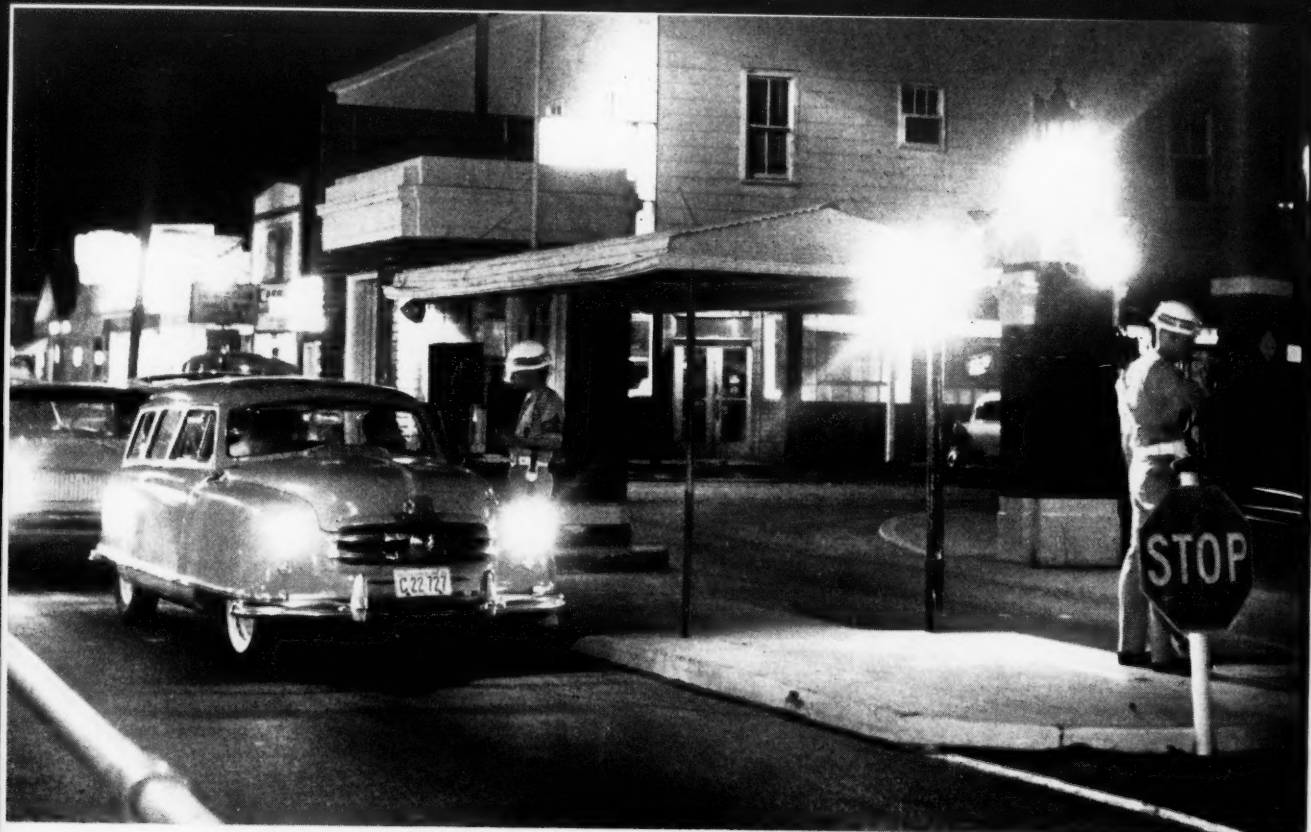
"Imagination and rumor can become dangerous enemies in combat. The Japanese 'sniper' became a myth on Guadalcanal which took the rest of the war to destroy. He was usually nothing more than a rifleman doing his job with some aimed fire. The Japanese 'night fighter' was another figment of our imagination. He was no better endowed for night work than U.S. troops but we let him operate exclusively in this field for two years.

"Green troops, tired troops, and men who have been recently under fire tend to imagine and exaggerate the nature and capabilities of the enemy. Never believe your imagination. The enemy is never 10 feet tall. In fact, he invariably

turns out to be a little, tired, dirty, frightened guy who is the victim of rumors that U.S. troops torture and shoot all prisoners and use automatic cannons.

"Battlefields and battles are never exactly the same. But the human beings involved have changed little over the years. Marines today have similar needs and capabilities as those of Belleau Wood or Tarawa. The combat mission must be carried out with men who are often tired, frightened and even reluctant. Incompetence, confusion and lack of communications can be expected. Regardless, the troop leader must act and move toward his goal. Success will breed confidence, morale and esprit. Failure to perform effectively will bring enemy retribution—defeat and destruction."

END



Five gates, three of them open around the clock, are the primary responsibilities of Mainside's guard detachment. Sixty-six men alternate on the posts.

POST OF THE CORPS

Charleston

by GySgt Mel Jones

Photos by
SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.



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harbor.
the tin
federate
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it was
Today,
country
hangout
That
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Harbor
towers:
future
the crus
to admi
crystal-
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And
Polaris
with un
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names
Patrick
Right

Security—on foot, in trucks and by patrol boat—concern the two detachments at the station the Navy calls "Polarisville"

BACK IN 1864, the world's first submarine kill took place in the Charleston, S.C., harbor. There weren't many hurrahs at the time, mainly because the Confederate sub *Hunley* sank alongside the ship it had torpedoed. But, in a way, it was indicative of things to come. Today, Charleston is undoubtedly the country's most important submarine hangout.

That should be explained before submariners from New London and Pearl Harbor begin blowing their conning towers: Charleston is important to the future of submersible warfare. Even the crustiest underwater salts will have to admit that the Navy's sub future is crystal-balling atomic boats with missile punches.

And Charleston is the Navy's first Polaris missile base. There, the birds with underwater nests are assembled, stored, and eventually fitted into the hulls of craft with such historical names as *George Washington* and *Patrick Henry*.

Right about now, those submariners



At the Ammo Depot, 12 miles from Mainside, security is provided by motorized patrols.



from Connecticut and Hawaii are probably set to blow their conning towers again. "What in the love of Neptune is *Leatherneck* trying to do," they're probably yelping, "give all our damned secrets away?"

The answer, of course, is "no."

The Navy is first to admit that Charleston has become known as "Polarisville." The Navy will also concede that no one—but nobody—is about to wander around the base taking notes on the Polaris' structure or storage areas.

That's why there are two Marine Barracks in the area, instead of the usual one.

To fully understand the development of these detachments, we have to backtrack to 1901, the year when the Navy discontinued its Civil War-era base at Port Royal, S.C. At that time, the government was in the process of buying a number of old plantations along

TURN PAGE

Photo by Lockheed

◀ *The Polaris missile loading pier is guarded closely.*

CHARLESTON (cont.)

the Cooper River. These sites became the Charleston Naval Base.

The Marines arrived two years later, when the base set aside a few acres for the security force.

At Charleston, 28 of those acres were tabbed Marine Barracks, Naval Base, when the first security force (32 men) moved in. No one at present will say for sure whether the first command moved right into the campus-like area it now occupies, but there are indications that it didn't. The first CO—the late Major General R. C. Berkeley—

prohibited craft began sliding into the Cooper River almost before the last rivet had gotten cold. A pretty good indication of the shipyard's industry was a resume published at the time. Prior to the war, it had taken 1017 days to build a destroyer. During the war, however, the champagne bottles were cracking against hulls after only 299 days of construction.

Things were changing at the Barracks, too. The relatively small detachment suddenly began rostering up to 300 Marines. Those were the *permanent* personnel. Another 500 or so were mustered out through the MB immediately after the war.

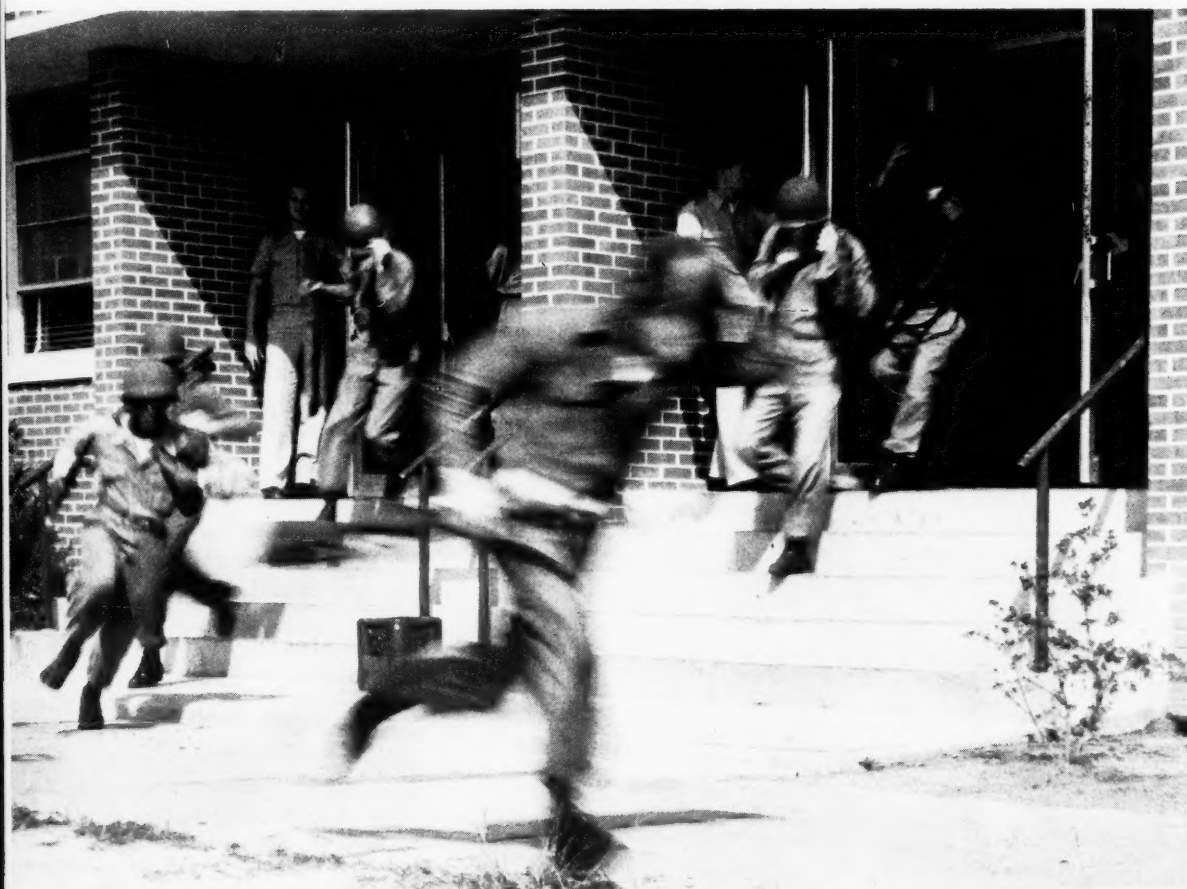
World War II also initiated what has

enough responsibility to require a full-strength Barracks of its own.

And that's the way it looks today; two detachments of Marines located about 12 miles apart. Both have identical primary missions; guarding something. It's the "somethings" they guard which are different.

For the Barracks at "mainside," or the Naval Base proper, the "something" is the station itself, a big enough security job considering that Charleston is one of the largest shore establishments in the Sixth Naval District.

To handle the task, the Barracks has two 33-man guard sections, officially, but not surprisingly, known as "port" and "starboard." As can be imagined,



Though not always fully uniformed, the Depot's alert platoon never falls out without the necessary accessories; M-1 and loaded cartridge belt.

wrote that he was residing in a tent. Chances are the troops were too.

From the first, the shipyard was dedicated to ship repair and conversion or building of small ships. Then came WW II, and Charleston, like the rest of the nation, became busier than the Columbia River during salmon season. Destroyers, destroyer escorts and am-

become the second Barracks in the Charleston area. A Naval ammo depot was established about 12 miles from the main base, far enough in the marshlands to provide some safety if the magazines began to pop. For years, ammunition depot security was provided by the MB at the Naval Base. Then, two years ago, the depot took on

A water-borne interceptor churned off to warn an intruding ship. ➔

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Only a small percentage of the Depot Marines stand gate watches. Ammo magazines have priority.

signed to separate those who know the military from those who don't. A peculiar sort of test it is; no one ever passes or fails. A testee is either strong or weak regarding any specific subject, like for example, map reading. If he knows little about the subject in question, he'll find himself note-taking in a class. If he knows his map reading, then he's excused while that subject's being taught. If he knows the material very well, he'll instruct the class.

Nobody ever gets out of field problems—or the physical evaluation test, unless age interferes.

While the "maybe-off" section is training, resting or going on liberty, the 33 on-duty men are manning perimeter posts. That's another way of saying they control the traffic through three 24-hour gates and two others which are opened for morning and evening throngs only.

This heavy flow of civilian traffic is handled rather uniquely at the Naval Base. Every afternoon, close to quitting time, the employees congregate at collection points near the gates. Then, at 4:45 p.m., all vehicular traffic is stopped in its tire treads and the walkers take over.

It's quite a sight. One minute there are a few cars cruising through the gates. Then a whistle loud enough to break Gulliver's eardrums blasts out and the exodus begins. Pedestrians pour out of the collection sheds like salt out of shakers, heading for the parking lots outside the gates.

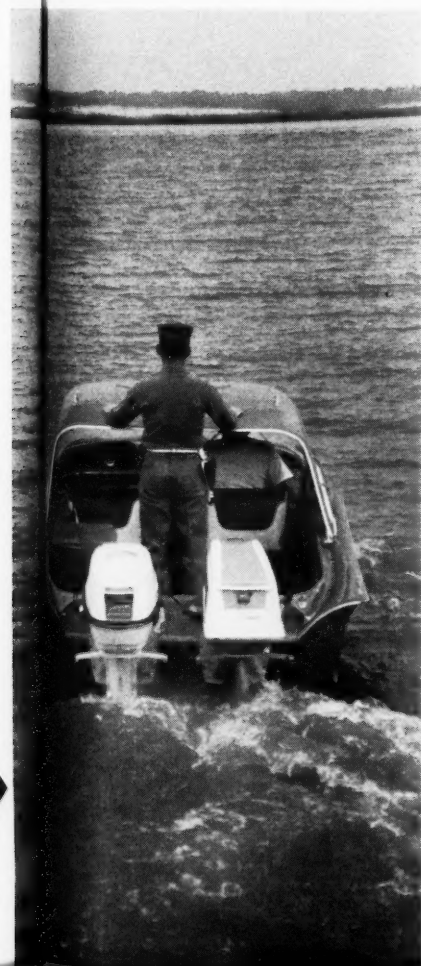
Practically all the civilians are afoot, but a few have combined ingenuity with leg muscles. They bicycle out, thereby beating foot traffic to the parking areas.

About 10 minutes after it starts, the pedestrian mass clears the gates. The

TURN PAGE

when one is off-duty, the other is on. Of course, the "off" section isn't always completely "off." There's guard training to tend to, plus schooling in GMST subjects, plus inspections, ceremonies, etc. As is the case with guard units all over the Corps, it might be more appropriate to tab the non-posted guard as the "maybe-off" section.

Down in Charleston, however, the Marines have found they can get a little more rack time by boning up on GMST-type subjects. There's a test, administered quarterly, which is de-



Left: SgtMaj Charlie Martin. Right: Major John Misiewicz, Depot CO.

CHARLESTON (cont.)

horn bellows again, and vehicular traffic resumes.

All the gate sentries, which means all guard personnel, are under the dual control of two lieutenants. First Lieutenant Richard Meserve, an energetic man who excels on night training maneuvers, is the senior guard officer. The next desk belongs to First Lieutenant Joseph Schultz, who just reported to Charleston from Okinawa. Ramrodding behind a sign reading "Guard Chief" is GySgt Robert Rasile, who also doubles as the Barracks' "gunny."

Around a corridor corner from the guard office is "Fink's Typewriter Room," or, to the formal-minded, the Admin Office, where SSgt Donald M. Fink reigns over three clerks and hundreds of SRBs.

Administration at any MB can be a never-ending task, especially if there



Parking curbs required just a fraction of the money needed for Mainside renovation.



Most of the improvement financing went into the headquarters building and an adjoining barracks.

are numerous transients. About 45 men pass through the Charleston Barracks each month. Some are on overseas orders and must be joined, billeted, then detached when transportation becomes available at nearby air bases. Others are patients at the Naval Hospital located on the base. And there are a few special contingents, like the Marine detachment which assembled for assignment aboard the Polaris sub-tender *Proteus* before the ship took off for Scotland.

Just below Admin are the offices of

Captain Jesse Harris, the MB's Supply Officer. Both he and his top EM, MSgt Gordon Campbell, proclaim that there's "nothing new" in their supply set-up, but "there are plenty of other new items around here."

What they're referring to is a gigantic renovation program now under way at the Barracks.

For a good many years, the MB has been situated atop a slight rise within the base confines. From a distance, the two brick buildings and surrounding lesser structures look as picturesque as

a tintype of an old Southern estate. Oak-lined drives and rolling lawns contribute to the effect.

But the buildings weren't rustic, exactly. They were rusty. Time and humidity had outmoded or deteriorated the MB, and no amount of paint or relocating seemed to solve the problem.

An IG team did. It recommended an allocation for renovation purposes, and work began almost immediately. Last year, a rec hall was finished, a portion of the barracks area was renovated and nine houses adjacent to the MB were remodeled. Cost: \$95,101. The houses are quarters for Barracks' married personnel.

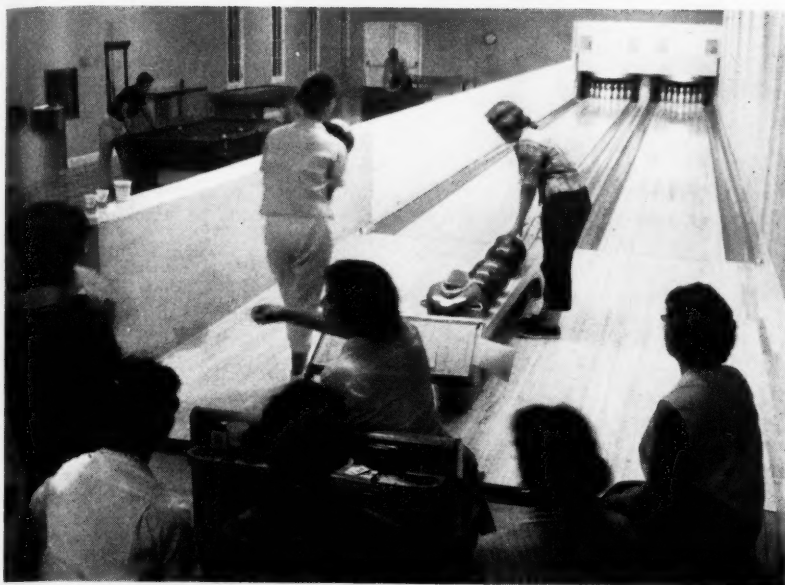
This year, the rest of the squadbays are being modernized and the headquarters building will be face-lifted. Tab: \$131,633. New driveways and parking lots will claim another \$11,000.

Also due for modernizing are the galley, where SSgt Joe Banks range-rides, and the lounge, located in the basement of the headquarters building.

The lounge, an EM club, really, is one of the reasons why the Charleston Marines boast of having one of the richest recreation funds in the Corps. Approximately \$1000 is chunked into the club's cash register each evening.

Needless to say, the Barracks' 115 Marines aren't shelling out \$10 apiece each night. The bulk of the lounge's profit comes from visiting sailors who seem to enjoy the Marine atmosphere.

The lounge isn't the rec fund's only source of revenue, either. A well-stocked exchange and a service station, which pumps around 65,000 gallons of gas a month, also help.



Showplace of the Mainside barracks is the rec hall, where Marine wives bowl weekly.

How do the Marines benefit from a high-finance recreation fund?

There are monthly dances held in the lounge; free chow and refreshments. A fishing boat is chartered once a month; gear, food and beverages supplied free for 15 men. It costs 10 cents a day to swim in the base pool. The rec fund purchases season passes for any man or dependent desiring them. The Barracks maintains a "hobby" garage, available to any Marine with the desire and know-how to tear down his buggy. And, there are occasional benefits, such as last year's birthday ball, conducted in the grand Southern style.

The man primarily responsible for the modernization and increased troop welfare is Colonel George Stallings, who seems to be the most relaxed and non-chalant person this side of Perry Como. Men who suspect the relaxation is inertia, however, always end up wishing they hadn't tangled with all that composure.

The colonel's biography reads like a travelogue:

TURN PAGE

**At Mainside, the Marines have plenty of organized recreation,
but the Depot detachment prefers its hunting and fishing areas**



Photo by Lockheed

Out at the remote Depot, recreation is a bit more adventurous. Judging from the boat's gunwales, if that alligator had weighed a pound more . . .



1stSgt William Bennett has had three guard detachment tours. He's been at Charleston two years.

CHARLESTON (cont.)

Augusta, Ga: Home town, and the city where he spent three years (1936-39) in the Reserves.

Pacific: Col Stallings was part of a well-conducted tour of such spots as Guadalcanal, Vella-Lavella, Bougainville and Iwo Jima.

Parris Island: Special Services officer from 1946 to 1949.

Quantico: Special Services officer and student; 1949 to 1952.

Hawaii: Assistant G-4 for FMFPac, then Chief of Staff at Kaneohe Bay until 1954.

Nevada: Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Hawthorne.

Boston and New York: Director, 1st-MCR&RD, until 1958.

Mediterranean: FMF and Planning Officer for the Sixth Fleet for two years.

The colonel has been at Charleston since 1959 and, although he has no present retirement plans, he hopes to settle there permanently some day.

Sharing Col Stallings' office is Colonel Lawrence Harris, Barracks exec. He seems to have had just about every type of duty a Marine officer can draw. He led a rifle company onto Guadalcanal. He was a White House aide, then a Congressional liaison officer. He taught at Basic School, then again with TTU, Pacific. He was a staff secretary at Quantico, then a battalion commander at Lejeune. He reported to Charleston last Summer, eight months before being selected for full colonelcy.

1stSgt William Bennett, the Barracks' senior EM, had a tour of I-I duty and

a couple of Barracks assignments, but he always returns to either tank or amtrac outfits. He was with a tank unit in Korea in 1952-53, and with amtracs at Lejeune just before he reported to Charleston in 1960. In 1946 and '47, however, he had an assignment which probably prepared him for a new policy being enforced by some of the Barracks' NCOs. The assignment? Part of the staff of a disciplinary barracks. The policy? A military-wide trend towards guidance of prisoners.

The first sergeant's brig personnel (30 Marines) are trained to convert bitter men into better men. Gone are the days when you lock 'em up and forget about

them. Now, the trend is to straighten out a prisoner's personality so he can return to useful duty.

All the Navy and Marine Corps wardens at Charleston are graduates of the Correctional Supervisors School at Amarillo, Texas. There, they learned how to analyze human behavior, how to conduct group counseling and the proper methods of cracking down on incorrigibles.

Wardens like SSgt Frederick Davis state emphatically that discipline isn't lacking. Nowadays, it's channeled so the prisoners understand it rather than resent it.

The brig at mainside is the only one in the Charleston area, so it's manned by men from MB, Naval Base. Personnel from the Barracks at the ammo depot have no brig duties. They are, primarily, Polaris missile-sitters.

Perhaps that last sentence should be clarified. The Marines at the ammo depot emphasize their Polaris duties, but security of the underwater bird is far from being their sole responsibility. To fully appreciate their workload, you have to visualize the water-surrounded land mass called the Ammunition Depot.

Originally, the Depot was hacked out of what the Navy describes as "forests, small ponds and marshlands." Enough of this wilderness, about 6400 acres, was developed in 1941 to allow the installation of magazine areas and a small industrial/living compound. At that time, the Marines outnumbered the Naval personnel, so the running of the chow hall and service facilities also were Corps responsibilities.

In 1954, another 5000 acres, located north of the Depot, were bought from the Army. So, today, the Depot is



At Mainside, all vehicles are stopped at quitting time until pedestrians clear the gates.

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actually two pieces of land separated by eight miles of civilian-owned property. Appropriately enough, the new tract of the base is called "Northside," while the original site is referred to as "Southside."

Two distinct chunks of land, dissected by a U.S. highway, are bound to present security problems. Add to that an increase of Navy and civilian personnel on station, compound it further with the realization that ammo storage areas require *maximum* security, and complicate it still further with the introduction of a radically new missile . . . and you have a real head-scratcher.

The answer was "regrouping," which is just what the Marines did. They dropped the chow hall and service responsibilities. They moved to the new area, "Northside." And they became a fully-TOed Marine Barracks, whereas they had been a contingent TAD from the Barracks at mainside.

When the unit became an MB, in March of 1959, the personnel roster shot from 50 men to 135. And just



Dole Hughes and Colonels George Stallings and Lawrence Harris are responsible for Mainside's security.



SSgt Frederick Davis, brig warden, supervised a group counseling session, designed to rehabilitate prisoners.

about every Marine was—and still is—in the guard company.

Captain Richard McLaughlin—as wiry as a building spike, as personable as a Christmas greeting and as security-minded as a bear trap—is the Barrack's guard officer. His guard chief is MSgt John Halligan, a giant of a man who believes efficiency is spelled d-i-s-c-i-p-l-i-n-e . . . and who spends his off-hours working for church societies.

These two Marines are responsible for 15 posts on and around the Depot. The posts are as varied as they are dispersed.

There are three 24-hour gates split

between "Northside" and "Southside." And there is one eight-hour, weekday-only gate. Security of these posts is exactly the same as the guarding of gates anywhere.

The rest of the guard sites may be familiar to any ammo depot Marine, but they certainly aren't the norm for a routine MB. For example:

Six roving patrols meandering through mausoleum-like magazines. Using some of the 16 vehicles assigned to the Barracks, these patrols manage to carburetor some 60,000 miles a month.

One 24-hour communications post, responsible for "ten-fouring" the roving

patrols.

One blockhouse, where two men scan rather exotic electronic detection gear designed to pinpoint anything larger than a fly winging through the limited access areas.

One pier gate.

One tower.

One patrol boat.

The last three posts are manned only when the cigar-shaped Polaris subs are tied up to the Depot pier. Then, the Marines really jump.

The pier juts far out into the Cooper River, like a cement extension cord plugged into the end of a road. There's a gate at the land end and a tower which rises from the water end. Between these two posts is the Polaris loading zone.

A sub could be tied up for as long as two weeks. The security is maintained continually for as long as there's a tie-up line between sub and pier.

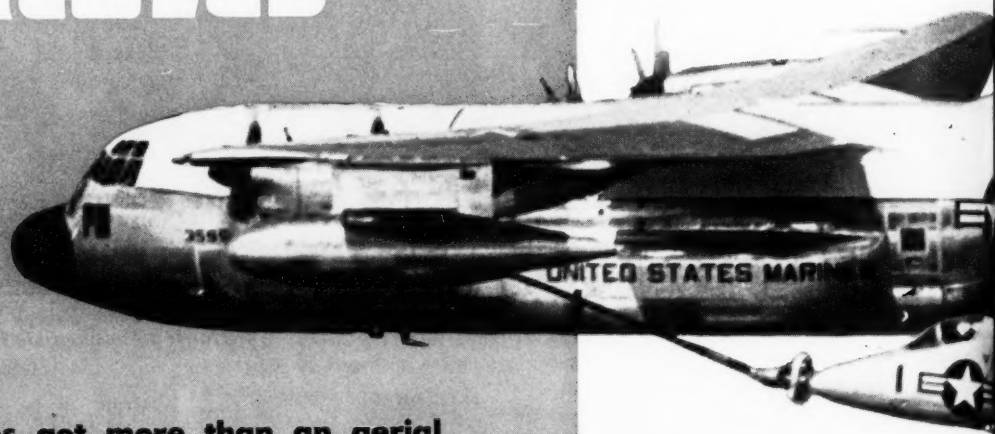
During loading hours, the gate watch makes certain that no one without proper authority gets within nosing distance of the pier. The tower watch scans the river and maintains communications with the patrol boat.

While the missiles are being transferred, that part of the Cooper River which flanks the operation is secured.

The tower guard watches two bends, one upstream and the other down. If he sees a boat or ship approaching, he radios a 40-knot patrol craft which roars off to intercept. It may seem incongruous to watch an outboard cruiser equipped with a Marine and a .45 challenge a cargo ship, but it happens. And if the ship (*continued on page 86*)

FLYING HERCULES

by GySgt Charles B. Tyler



The Corps got more than an aerial tanker when it adopted the new GV-1



The huge aircraft only requires a five-man crew, just one more than is needed on the smaller R5D.

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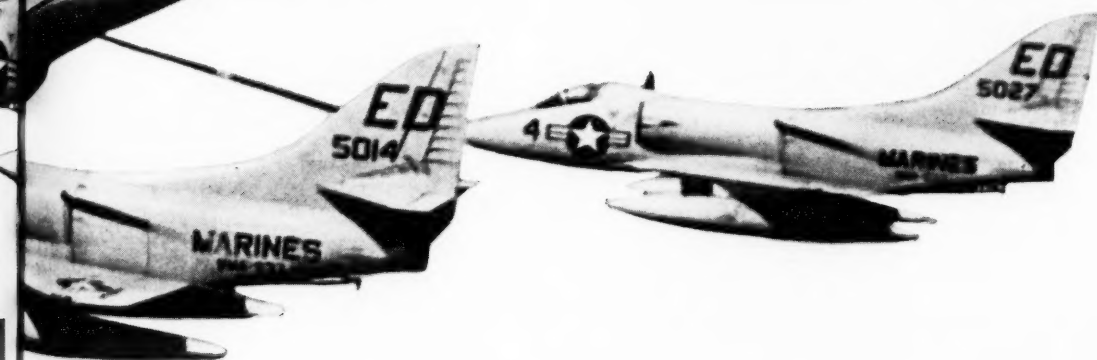
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A factory representative discussed the "Hercules" with members of VMGR-352.



GREEK mythology tells of the 12 superhuman feats of Hercules, the world's strongest man. It's doubtful whether any ground Marine ever will be called upon to slay a Nemean lion with a club, or capture a mad Cretan bull such as the Greek strongman did, but aviation Marines have their own Hercules to perform the monumental tasks of the Marine Corps Ground-Air team. The first GV-1 "Hercules" inflight refuelers were accepted in March at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.

Early in 1955, the Marine Corps began to prepare its requirements for this combination aerial refueler and assault aircraft. It was to be an unusual combination and the plans called for an aircraft having remarkable versatility and performance capabilities.

An advance version of the four-prop jet Hercules was first proposed to the Marine Corps by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in August, 1955. The first contracts were awarded to Lockheed in September, 1958. Contracts today call

for a total of 46 aircraft. The 46th GV-1 is scheduled to join the Fleet Marine Force in December, 1962.

The first two GV-1s were accepted for the Marine Corps by Major General Carson A. Roberts, then Commanding General of the Third Marine Aircraft Wing.

During the acceptance ceremonies, Gen Roberts turned the two 67-ton turbo-prop Hercules planes over to Colonel Robert O. White, Commanding Officer of Marine Transport Squadron-352. With the acceptance of the new aircraft, VMGR-352 changed the squadron designation to VMGR-352, Marine Inflight Refueling/Transport Squadron.

In the weeks that followed, Marines of VMGR-352 were trained in all phases of the new aircraft while keeping up with the flying commitments of the ground and aviation units. By the first week of August, 1961, VMGR-352 received its 12th Hercules and retired its last R5D Skytrain. The R5D aircraft will still be used for Headquarters and Repair Squadrons. By this time,

VMGR-352 had 38 trained pilots, 21 flight engineers, 28 navigators and 33 radio operators. In addition to checking out the flight crews, others who had to be trained were the mechanics, Avionics personnel, hydraulics men, flight equipment men, and all the other Marines who help keep the Hercules flying.

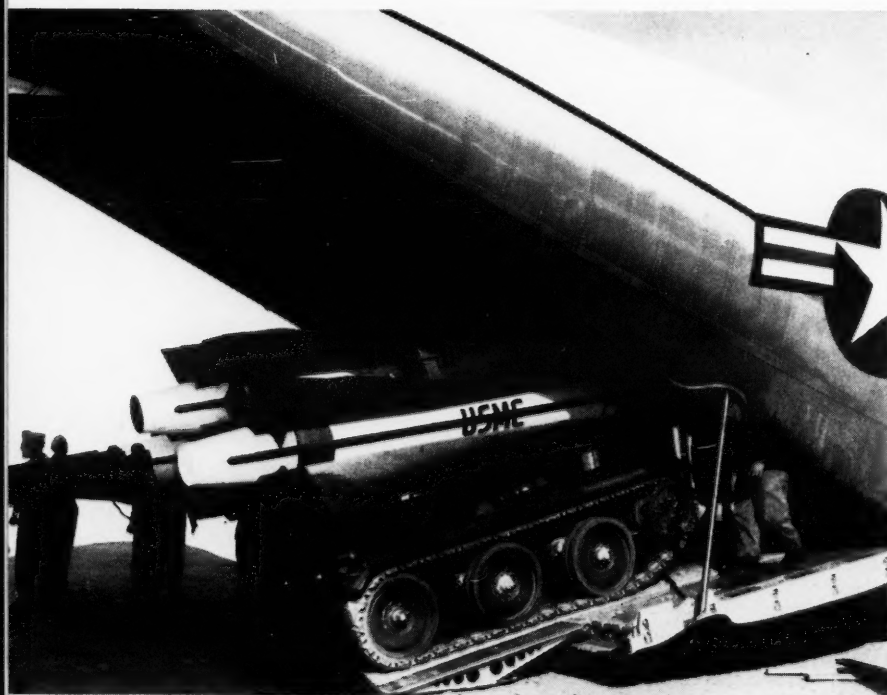
Much of the credit goes to Naval Air Mobile Training Detachment 1078, which is headed by MSgt "D" "V" Gleaves. The sergeant and nine other Staff NCO instructors teach seven major subjects concerning the maintenance and operation of the GV-1. By July 31, Detachment 1078 had taught 539 student courses to Marines in VMGR-352 and other squadrons and bases. Some of the GV-1 Marines attended specialist courses at the Lockheed Marietta, Ga., factory as well as the Allison engine plant.

The Hercules carries a normal crew of a pilot, co-pilot, flight engineer, navigator and radio operator. With the advent of the Hercules, a new and very



A flight equipment crew installed one of the four life rafts.

The 3600-gallon fuel tank dwarfed two YMGR-352 pilots. ➔



A HAWK missile launcher was easily loaded aboard the GV-1 during a training exercise.

FLYING HERCULES (cont.)

important job for the former crew chiefs of the Corps' older transport has been created. The crew chief is now the flight engineer and he sits immediately behind the pilots. The job of the enlisted flight engineer is to help the two pilots control the more than one thousand instruments, controls, warning lights, switches, fuses, and circuit breakers in the cockpit of the GV-1.

For inflight refueling of fighter and attack aircraft, the GV-1 can be equipped with a portable 3600-gallon fuel tank. The tank is installed in the cargo compartment and tied in with the two drogue pods, one on each wing. Each pod contains 85 feet of hose which can be let out simultaneously to refuel thirsty jets at the rate of 300 gallons per minute. The fuel flow to the jets is controlled by the flight engineer. Two observers are seated in the after end of the GV-1 to monitor the plug-in of the jets to the drogues. It can also refuel aircraft from its own wing tanks.

The importance of inflight refueling is to give Marine Corps fighter and attack aircraft increased range and en-

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duration. Without refueling, jets have a limited range from their home airstrip.

The GV-1 seats 92 combat-equipped Marines, or 74 sick or wounded litter patients with two attendants. The troop compartment and the crew's quarters are automatically pressurized—and air-conditioned. Passengers can hear the whine of the four Allison prop-jet engines and feel the 16,000-plus horse power produced during take-off. In a matter of minutes the Hercules can climb to its cruising altitude of 25,000 feet. The cruising speed of the GV-1 is 350 m.p.h., compared to the R5D Skytrain's 208 m.p.h. maximum. It all adds up to faster and more comfortable ride for the combat Marine.

To the logistics expert, the GV-1 is a dream because it can do two and a half times the work (load-wise) that the R5D could do. Its maximum payload is 35,000 pounds. The ramp at the rear of the aircraft lowers to truckbed level and cargo can be slid in on the roller-conveyors which are part of the

TURN PAGE



The flight engineer (rear) helps the pilots operate more than a thousand instruments.



"Hercules" can carry 92 combat-equipped Marines in its air-conditioned and pressurized cargo compartment. Members of VMF(AW) 542 occupied only a part of the space.



Four members of VMGR-352 studied the hydraulic equipment which controls the cargo door of the GV-1.

FLYING HERCULES (cont.)

plane's equipment. The Hercules will carry a 35,000-pound fuel tanker, two Ontos, or, you name it.

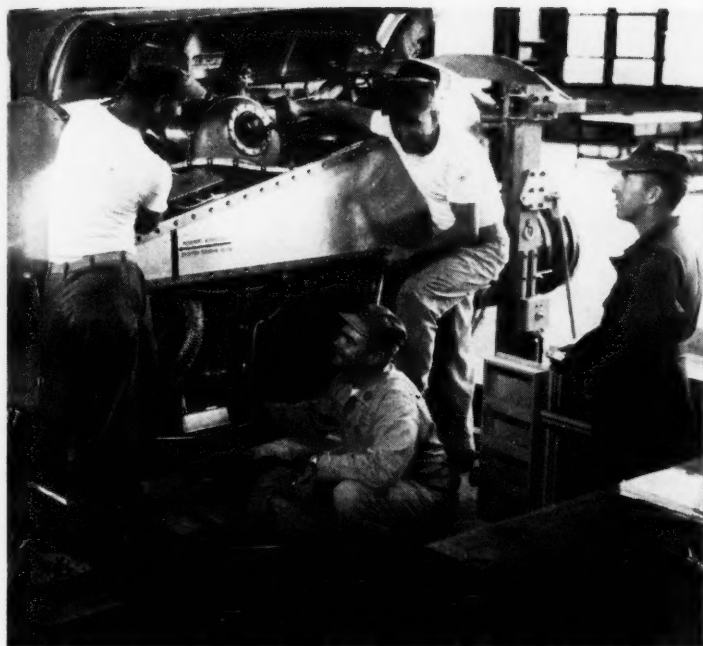
Although the 12 GV-1 Hercules aircraft at El Toro are not now equipped for air delivery, the aircraft can be easily converted.

For combat use, the GV-1 can take off on a cleared level field within 3000 feet; it will land in 1000 feet. The wing span is 132.6 feet; length, 97.7 feet; height, 38 feet. All of the systems on the Hercules are fail-safe: if a generator goes out, another automatically cuts in to take over its electrical load. The controls on the GV-1 are power boosted, similar to power steering on an automobile.

The Marine Hercules is the world's largest and longest range assault transport. With maximum fuel, it can airlift a 19,000-pound payload for 3900 miles.

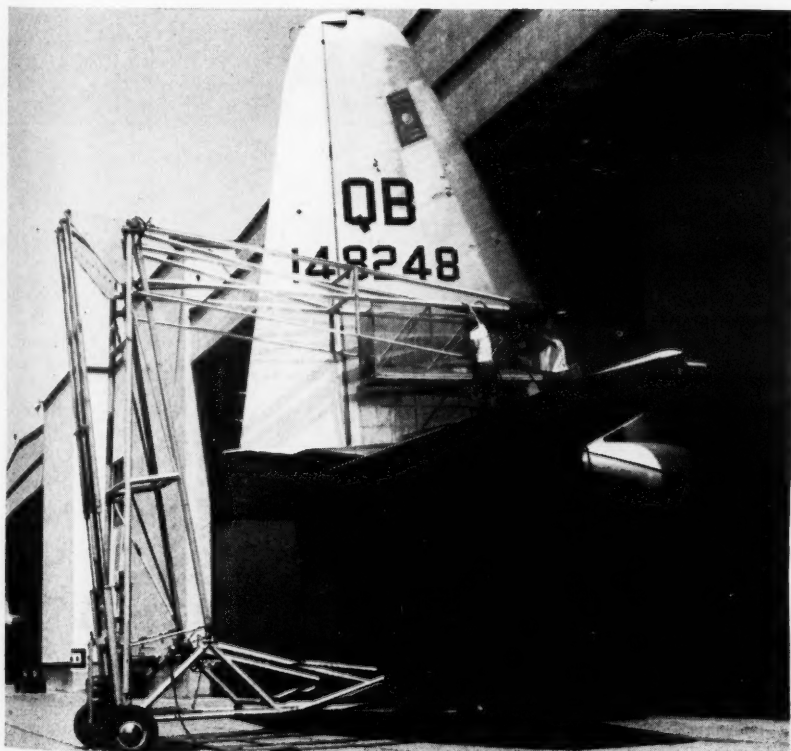


Mechanics swarmed over the "Hercules" in order to learn more about their new aircraft. Scaffolds were needed to reach the huge plane's engines.



Check crews examined the turbo-jet engines which power the GV-1.

Avionics men ran checks on the electronic equipment in the cockpit.



The four Allison T56-A-7 prop-jet engines are the same as those used on commercial aircraft. They develop a total of 16,200 h.p. The engines and propellers turn at a constant r.p.m. The power to fly the GV-1 is governed by the fuel injection and changing the pitch of the propellers. The Hercules can fly on several different fuels, including gasoline, JP-4 and 5, as well as kerosene, without any mechanical adjustments.

The introduction of the Hercules GV-1 to the Fleet Marine Force is the first major change in Marine Corps transport in 16 years.

For supporting and assault, unraveling logistics problems or refueling thirsty fighter and attack aircraft, the GV-1 is prepared to do a herculean job for the Corps. **END**

The plane's tail fins are too high to fit inside a standard hangar. They must be serviced outside.



If a shooter was one click off at the 600-yard line it meant the difference between victory and defeat for his team.

UNLIKE last year, when the Army shooters swept all of the individual and team matches during the Interservice Rifles Championship, this year's event saw Marine marksmen win four individual contests and the coveted Infantry Trophy Match. Army shooters copped the individual aggregate, two individual first-day matches, and two team events.

More than 600 Regulars and Reservists vied for honors during the three-day meet which was held at the Calvin A. Lloyd Range, Quantico, Va. The number of shooters, and the services they represented, were as follows: Army—186; Marine Corps—88; Air Force—75; Navy—37; and the Coast Guard—18. The remaining contestants were members of post and area rifle teams.

On opening day, the first course of fire (20 shots for record at 200 yards, slow fire in the standing position, with a time limit of one minute per shot) saw Army Sgt R. E. Campbell take first place by posting 11Vs with his possible and break the record of 100-10Vs set last year. The best Corps shooters could salvage in the initial match were fourth and fifth places, respectively, by WO E. D. Duncan and GySgt M. W. Findsen. WO Duncan had seven Vs and GySgt Findsen had six with their possibles.

A string of three consecutive victories for Marine shooters was started by Cpl R. S. Kline when he bested Cpl R. L. Goller in the 200-yard slow fire sitting or kneeling match. Shooting 20 rounds with a time limit of 50 seconds per

score, both Marines chalked up record-shattering scores of 100-15Vs in a match where all of the 60 contestants finished with possibles. The tie was broken on the basis of the most Vs during the second string of 10 shots. Army Sgt R. L. Hoggatt placed third while GySgt M. Pietroforte, USMC, and Sgt C. A. Carlson, USMC, wound up fourth and fifth respectively. Each had a score of 100-14Vs.

In the third match (20 shots rapid fire, standing to prone from the 300-yard line) SSgt M. E. Dunham shot his way to a new record and became the second Marine individual winner. His score of 100-12Vs was matched by Cpl J. R. Bowen, who was awarded second spot to give the Corps a one-two finish. Army shooters took third, fourth and

fifth place. Moving on to the fourth day, O. T. N. Marine v. times. C. Peak and fired 16V third spot. The final won by A. 18Vs over fourth r. prone p. shooter, to finish day's m. shooters. al winn. the most

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by GySgt George Cushman

Photos by

Cpl J. G. McCullough

INTERSERVICE MATCH

fifth place awards.

Moving back to the 600-yard line for the fourth opening day match, GySgt O. T. Napper continued the string of Marine wins by blasting the V-ring 17 times. Corps shooters, MSgt M. H. Peak and Cpl R. F. Alexander each fired 16Vs to nail down second and third spots.

The final match of opening day was won by Army Sgt J. L. Strickland with 18Vs over the same course as in the fourth match—20 rounds slow fire, prone position, at 600 yards. Marine shooter, Sgt R. A. Bowser, scored 17Vs to finish second. In each of the opening day's matches, all five of the top shooters fired possibles and the eventual winner was the one who had scored the most Vs.



SP5 J. J. Allen (R) emerged as the aggregate champ without winning a single event.



The Marine Gray team, captained by GySgt C. B. Ainscoe, copped the Infantry Trophy Team Match.



Cpl R. S. Kline (R) nosed out Cpl R. L. Goller for the slow-fire (sitting) title.



GySgt O. T. Napper fired 17Vs to win the 600-yard line slow-fire title.

INTERSERVICE (cont.)

Army SP5 J. J. Allen captured the title of "Best Rifle Shot in the Armed Forces" when he posted a score of 497x500 with 50Vs in the Interservice Rifle Championship Aggregate Match. Probably the most coveted individual award given a service shooter, this match winner was determined by the individual's total score with the service rifle during the five opening days' matches. Last year's top rifle shooter, Army MSgt A. O'Neil, placed 47th this year.

GySgt R. B. Neal established himself as the 1961 long-range shooting champion during the second day of competition. His aggregate score of 198-26Vs shattered the old mark of 193-24Vs set last year by Marine MSgt Peak. The top four places in the aggregate long range match all fired identical scores with Marine Cpl D. A. Luke finishing in second place with 24Vs.

SSgt O. D. Reid set a new record from the 600-yard line when he missed the V-ring only once in compiling a score of 100-19Vs. GySgt Frank S. Stanonick had held the previous record of 100-14Vs. In the day's other long

Capt K. Seattle, the top

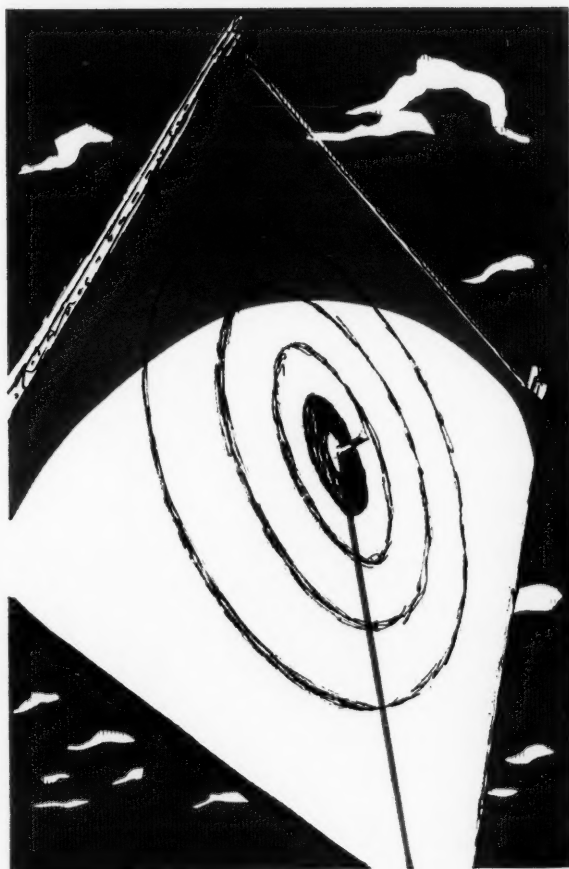
range is zeroed in snap th held by

The Comma Team M match o service 10 shot fire in from th prone p 600-yan prone p The match

GySgt aggreg win the



*Capt K. J. Erdman, from VMA-541
Seattle, Wash., emerged as
the top Reserve marksman.*



range individual match, GySgt Neal zeroed in with a score of 99-11Vs to snap the old record of 98-13Vs, also held by MSgt Peak.

The first of the team events, the Commandant, Marine Corps Schools Team Match, proved to be the closest match of the three contested. Using the service rifle, the six-man teams fired 10 shots from the 200-yard line, slow fire in the standing position, 10 shots from the 300-yard line, rapid fire in the prone position, and 10 shots from the 600-yard line, slow fire, also in the prone position.

The Army "Blue" team took the match by a (continued on page 83)



*GySgt R. B. Neal fired an
aggregate 198-26Vs to
win the long range match.*



Future recruiters attend classes six days a week during the six-week course.



by GySgt George Cushman

Photos by
GySgt Rod Ayers

RECRUITERS' SCHOOL

TWELVE BASIC qualifications are required to qualify a Marine for entrance into one of the most competitive businesses in the United States today—recruiting. Young men just embarking on their lifelong careers have more opportunities than the youth of any other era have had, but one thought crosses their minds. They must fulfill their military obligation. Each service is vying for the opportunity to answer their questions.

The answers to those questions concerning the Marine Corps, and there are many from an enlistee, are given to a recruiter in six weeks of intensive schooling.

Before a prospective recruiter arrives at the Recruiters' School, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., he

has had an interview with his commanding officer and he has met the following requirements:

(1) Be in the grade of E-5 or above and have a minimum of four year's continuous prior Marine Corps service. Women Marines with three years' prior service and in pay grade E-3 or above are eligible. Male Marines in the grade of E-4 may apply provided they possess excellent records and they are unmarried.

(2) Male Marines must have 24 months' obligated service and Women Marines must have 18 months remaining on their enlistments. If a Marine agrees to extend his enlistment in order to attend Recruiters' School, it is authorized, provided it is done

before transfer to the school.

(3) Have served at least one year at his present duty station.

(4) Must be able to qualify for a Marine Corps motor vehicle driver's license.

(5) Have an outstanding record as far as conduct is concerned.

(6) Male Marines in the grade of E-5 must not have more than two dependents (including wife), and an E-6 and above must not have more than four dependents (including wife). Women Marines and male Marines in pay grade E-4 must not be married.

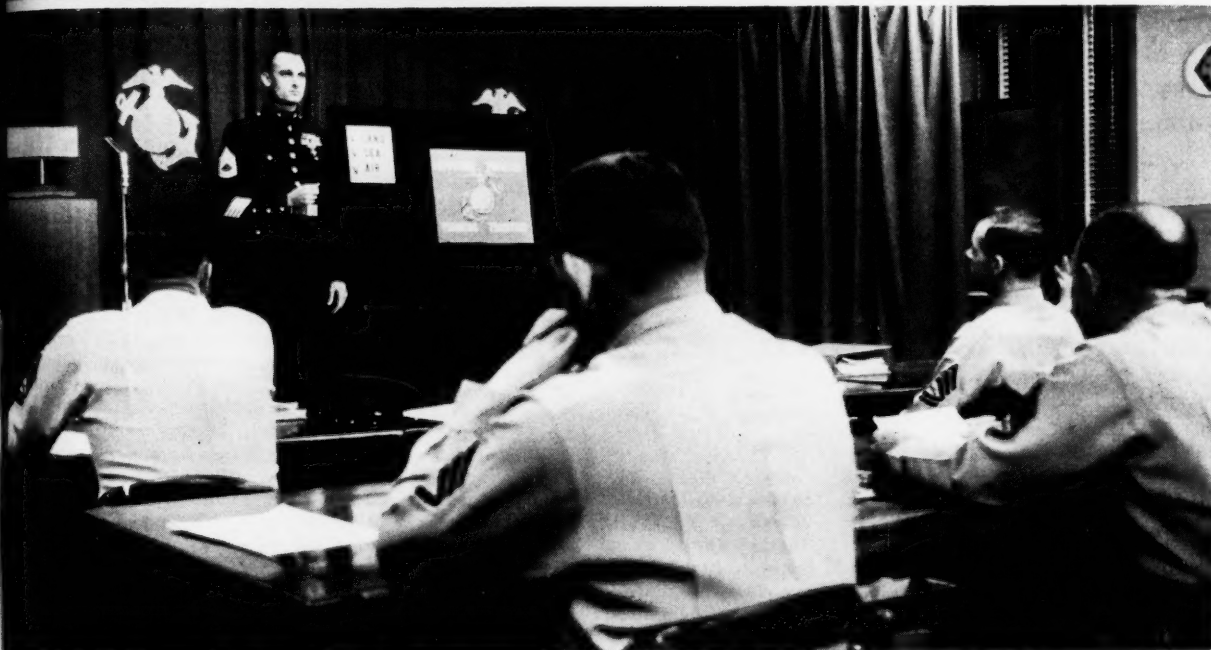
(7) Male applicants to the school must be high school graduates, but a passing score on the GED test is acceptable.

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Salesmanship is but one
of the subjects taught
at Parris Island's prep
for personnel procurement



GySgt John Maness teaches the public speaking courses and is President of PI Toastmasters.

Daily inspections require students to keep their brass polished and shoes shined.

Women Marines must be high school graduates.

(8) Must have a GCT score of 100 or above although requests for waivers on those with a score of 90 or above will be considered.

(9) The minimum age limit for applicants is 21; there is no maximum age.

(10) Must present a neat and pleasant appearance.

(11) Must be in excellent physical condition.

(12) An applicant must be an outstanding noncommissioned officer and a reasonably good public speaker.

These are the basic requirements. To the average Marine, it may seem that if he can fill them, there is no





Maj T. J. Burckell discussed a proposed curriculum change with 1stSgt R. D. Brooks.

RECRUITERS (cont.)

necessity for attending school. The answer lies in *questions*—those asked by a prospective Marine.

When a student arrives at Parris Island it is generally with some misgivings, for after he has applied for, and been accepted by Recruiters' School, he hears the rumor that he will be forced to live his recruit training days over, no matter what his rank might be.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The only aspect of Recruiters' School which remotely approaches recruit training is that in the six weeks the school is in session the student will find little or no time to cork off.

One look at the master schedule for the school and an enrollee asks himself the question, "What have I got myself into?" It isn't that tough, though. After the first two or three days, a student settles into the groove and even complains if he hasn't enough work to keep him busy. There isn't much complaining.

The first thing the students are told when they begin the six-week course is that no matter what they do, be it an inspection or a scholastic test, the mark they receive will have a bearing on their future assignment.

A student controls his own destiny by the simple expedient of getting better

grades than his classmates. During the fourth week of school, Headquarters Marine Corps sends the quotas for various districts to the school. Based on class standings as of four weeks' schooling, the students are ushered into the office of the school's first sergeant and given their assignments to the various districts. The district makes their own assignment to specific recruit-

ing stations but generally a man winds up at the station he has chosen. All is not lost, however, for those who miss out on their first choice. Students have three choices at the start of the course, and usually when a student graduates he finds that he has received orders to one of the localities he has chosen. The top graduate may select a recruiting station of his choice as his duty station after graduation.

Major Thomas J. Burckell has just completed a tour of duty as Director of Recruiters' School. (Captain Harold D. Haviland has taken over as Director of the school after a tour as Assistant Officer-in-Charge of RS, Nashville, Tenn.) It is Maj Burckell's philosophy that in order to be a good salesman a man must believe in his product. Maj Burckell is a *good* salesman. Every student who reported to the school, while the major was at the helm, was interviewed by him, and, if one man's influence was reflected in his men, it was the major's.

In addition to his assignment as Director for the school, Maj Burckell also taught salesmanship. During classes, the prospective recruiter learned the principles of selling, and how to project himself in the community in which he might be working.

The lesson plan for the course in salesmanship includes instruction on "What to do when you lose an applicant," and ranges through various subjects, such as, "How to deal with parents, prospects, the community and high schools." Throughout the salesmanship lectures are definite instructions on how the individual recruiters should conduct themselves while selling their product.



MSgt June Doberstein, the only WM on the school's staff, is the typing instructor.



GySgt W. A. Yost, procurement aids instructor, tape recorded a student's spot announcement.

The Director and his staff do not try to change a man's personality. Before the first lecture is given, each of the 80 students is given a self-analysis test. They are all told that if they are sincere they will have a true picture of their traits. Surprisingly, not only to an outsider, but to the individual being tested, the results show that the preliminary interviews the prospective recruiters received before arriving at Parris Island have weeded out those Marines not adapted for recruiting duty.

It is a prerequisite that every instructor on the staff must have had at least one successful tour of recruiting duty.

1stSgt Robert D. Brooks is the chief instructor at the school and he has held that position since early last year. Before that, he had taught every subject on the curriculum except typing, speech, and public information. Presently, he is "on the stand" explaining forms (every recruiter knows there is an abundance of them), speed letters, salesmanship, operation and administration of a sub-

station, uniform regulations, and filing.

Teaching takes a great deal of 1stSgt Brooks' time, and when he's not actually on the platform he handles the administrative details of the school. Every student must be outfitted to perfection with a complete issue of the dress blue uniform. Every week, for five weeks, all of the students spend an hour at the Depot clothing issue section where the uniforms are issued, tried on, altered, fitted again, and finally given either 1stSgt Brooks' or the Director's approval.

GySgt John C. Maness believes that one of the most important subjects taught at Recruiters' School is public speaking. Few Marines who have ever been on recruiting duty will disagree. GySgt Maness is the instructor of the subject at the school.

The tall, lean Texan knows his subject well. While on recruiting duty in Dallas a few years ago he found that Marine recruiters are much in demand as public speakers. Never the wallflower type, he welcomed the opportunity to address local business and fraternal groups, but never seemed satisfied after he had delivered his speech. When he reported to Parris Island, late in 1958, he decided to improve his speaking technique. He joined the Depot Toastmasters Club and immediately entered local competition. Since then he has become the top Toastmaster in South Carolina and last year he tied for the title of top Toastmaster in South (continued on page 82)



Once a week, Recruiters' School students report to the Depot tailor shop where uniforms are fitted under the watchful eyes of faculty members.

YOU ONLY DIE TWICE

by Fred Stolley



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One of the hardest things to do in life is to go on living after you have prepared yourself for death

DEATH COMES to all men. Some die fast and clean in a blinding flash, some linger with pain and violence, others just fade out over the grinding years and a few just quit because things get too tough.

But one of the hardest things to do in life is to go on living, after you have prepared yourself for death.

We were at the climax, every one of us bucking for an Academy Award performance in the role. Since 0800 that morning the enemy had let us have it with everything in the book. Their 240s had located the end of our tunnel and started chopping away at it from the water's edge. We took refuge in the lateral and sweated it out until 1600. The cannon cockers must have had a strong union—the day shift only worked from 0800 to 1600.

"Well," Sloan grunted as we climbed out of the escape hatch into James Ravine, "we got four hours off to do laundry, eat and take a bath. It's sure nice to get a breath of fresh air again."

We did have a four-hour respite. The Japanese never started their H&I fires until 2000 and their night bombing raids never came until after midnight.

But I questioned Sloan on the fresh air bit. The ravine lay heavy with the dust of the bombardment and the acrid smell of cordite.

The war, for us, had started some six months earlier at Olongapo on Subic Bay. We were the Fourth Marines. When we left Shanghai all the girls and the Chinese tailors cried. We were hailed when we landed in the Philippines—after all, we were an FMF outfit. We were proud, we were professionals, but we were fat and out of shape from good living.

We lost some of the blubber unloading ship and finally we had our first liberty on 7 December. At 0400 the next morning we heard a bugler blow what we thought was "Fire Call."

"The Music," said Floyd Sloan, "is drunk."

We were all ready to turn over and call it quits when the Top came through and cut us in on the scoop.

"It's war, men . . . !" He said. "It's war . . . !"

"Hell," moaned Sloan, "the Top is shad faced too!"

But we found that what the Music was really blowing was "Call to Arms," and most of us were about to get our

first real professional experience in our chosen profession.

A few days later a couple of bombers flew over and dropped some extras they had left over. There were a few who walked around white-faced and couldn't eat their chow after the raid but most of the regiment considered it a lark like the big beef with the Eytays at the Majestic Ballroom.

The next day three Zeroes flew in, sank the eight PBVs sitting in Subic Bay and shot up the Navy Yard. A few of us decided maybe this thing was going to get serious.

Reports were hard to separate from the rumors. The Japs had wiped out Nichol's Field . . . Cavite was a smoking ruin . . . Japs landed at Linguayan with 80 transports.

We all laughed at that one . . . we knew the whole U.S. Pacific Fleet only had two transports . . . the *Henderson* and the *Chaumont*. Japan with 80 transports . . . ridiculous!

Orders came to evacuate the next day and we took up positions on a pass through the Marvelles Mountains. It was nice. We were set up good and some Filipinos got down behind us in a river bed and were selling cold beer. *This was our kind of war!*

It was at this time that Sloan coined the phrase that was to be used for a long, long time after. We had finished a swim in the river and we lay back on a cool bank, drinking a bottle of San Miguel.

"It won't be long," he prophesied, "until the Yanks and the tanks get us out of here."

I couldn't have worried less. It was the dry season, we had plenty of chow, there was beer available and if I figured it right, in a few more days the girls would find us. Who needed to be found by Yanks and tanks?

The next day I was at my gun position when a command car drove up. A dusty, harassed-looking Army major, smoking a 25-centavo El Presidente, jumped out.

"Who's in command here?"

I ran and got Captain Ben McMakin.

"What are you doing here?" the major wanted to know.

"We are in support of the Army outfit out in front of us," Capt Ben told him.

The major spat out half of his expensive cigar.

"The only army outfit in front of you is the Jap Army . . . You better pull the hell out of here and go to Marvelles. . . ." He roared off in a cloud of dust and a little while later our R-3 came by and told us the same thing. We started the hike over the mountains.

We got to Marvelles and got bombed pretty good, and then one night they sent us over to Corregidor. I'll never forget landing there. It was Christmas Day and we had been in the field for more than a week.

I had an ingrown toenail, so I had cut out the toe of one shoe. We were all clean-shaven but our Shanghai khaki, darker than the GI issue, was stained by the white residue of our salt-sweat, and the Sisal straw showed here and there from our makeshift packs.

Army guides in crisp starched sun-tan khaki met us at the docks and showed us to our quarters in the Middle-side Barracks. As we moved in we heard the rich click of pool balls in the day rooms, and saw the soldiers drinking their cold brew at the PX bar as though it was Saturday night in Joplin, Mo.

Sloan was amazed.

"What's a'matter," he queried, "ain't the Japanese declared war on you yet?"

"This is Corregidor," our guide told us coldly. "They don't dare bomb Corregidor."

The air raid sirens sounded at noon the next day and at 1630 that afternoon, when the "all clear" sounded, Middle-side Barracks was just a shell. We made our casualty reports as we formed up on what was left of the parade ground, and got our assignment for beach defense of Corregidor.

"H" Company and "F" Company were assigned to James Ravine.

They served us chow before we marched off but, as I remember it, my stomach was so knotted up after the four-hour bombing I had no desire for food. However, I had foresight enough to take a huge slab of beef, put it between two slices of field bread and clamp it into my mess kit.

It was dark when we got to our position and I flaked out on the firing step of a concrete trench. It must have been four hours later that a bright tropical moon shining in my eyes woke me up. I was starved . . . I remembered the beef sandwich, broke it out and ate it and never let the progress of war in-

YOU ONLY DIE TWICE (cont.)

terfere with my appetite from then on.

We took a look around the next day and we saw we had work to do. The long beach on each side of the ravine would be a perfect place for an amphibious landing. A road ran straight up from the ravine to Middleside and Topside of the Rock.

The first few months passed swiftly. The high-level bombers came from Formosa and bombing hours were from 12 to one. We got a lot of work done. We had power in the ravine and, in spite of the Army MPs on duty in the ruins of the Middleside Barracks, we managed to liberate a lot of radios.

We heard the message.

"Hundreds of ships, thousands of planes will be sent to your rescue. . . ."

There were only a few who went to the top of the hill every night, looking out to sea for the great convoy that was to rescue us. The rest listened to the news . . . Hongkong, then Singapore . . . we knew we were cut off.

First, we built our beach positions. Surprise guns cut into solid rock cliffs with grazing fire all down the beach. We cut them out of solid rock with pick mattocks and there were no escape hatches to them.

From the top of the cliffs we built bomb chutes designed to take "Daisy Cutters." Arm the bomb, place it in the chute and down it would go to the beach . . . blaamm!

Rumormongers plied their trade, but John Rice used to counsel me.

"Chipmunk," he'd say, "it's got to get worse before it gets better."

On either side of the ravine huge chalk cliffs rose hundreds of feet. On the right flank there was a dirt tunnel under the cliff that came out on a promontory facing Bataan. Capt Ben took a long look at it and gave me the scoop.

"Start your off-watch men building a lateral off the dirt tunnel," he said. "We'll need a place to sleep during the rainy season."

This was February and the rainy season didn't start until July in the Philippines.

"You figure we're going to be here that long?"

"If we aren't we'll be dead," he said bluntly.

Well, it was more or less understood from then on that we had the one way ticket. Nobody rushed to the chaplain and got religion because the chaplain was on the other side of the rock and the Japs were bombing every day.

"Man," Sloan said, "that'd be suicide."

But each one got his affairs in order. One day Bozo Duncan, our First

Sergeant, got the word about GI insurance. He asked us all if we wanted any. Most everyone took the limit but Skaggs.

"I got nobody dependent on me, so no use," he said.

This was after the fall of Bataan when the Japs moved in 300 batteries and started using some of the 240s they brought up from the Singapore campaign. Skaggs walked out of his hole after the barrage was over and tripped over a piece of metal that was two inches thick and about 10 inches long. He looked at it thoughtfully and then went in to see Bozo.

"Put me down for five thousand," he said. "I got a nephew who might as well go to college."

The only time the men balked was when we got orders to dig alternate positions on up the ravine. Cobb, who was the first to volunteer for one of the suicide positions on the beach, spoke his mind.

"When they come in we got no place to run. If I can't beat 'em off the beach I'm dead and so are you, you and you." He punctuated his remark with his finger. "We got good positions so let's stay with 'em."

We made a pass at the alternate positions but everyone knew it was just an act.

By this time the Japs had an observation balloon up on Bataan and all you had to do was hold up a hand and they'd come in with battery fire on it. There wasn't a building left intact on Corregidor and our beach defenses were reduced to shambles. During the day we kept all men and guns in the dirt tunnels on each flank, ready to go out to their positions in the event of a landing.

We walked out one day and looked at what was left of our pill boxes and Cobb shook his head.

"For ten years they been telling me the Japanese have poor eyesight and poor gunsights . . . I been believing them. I wish right now I could invest some money in some Japanese optical stock."

Bataan had fallen on the eighth of April and refugees swelled our ranks. I started with a squad, went to a section and then a platoon. We wound up with eight 30s (heavy), two 50s, a 37-mm. boat gun, one searchlight and four bomb chutes.

In this platoon was a total of eight Marines. We had some Army men, a few Navy, two Army Air Force pilots, four Philippine Air Force Cadets and some Philippine Scouts.

These people were happy; they laughed and joked all the time, and never brooded. No one ever talked about giving up at any time; no one

ever talked about the future . . . or death. It was an accepted fact.

We had very few casualties because of the Japanese pattern of fire. Set to cope with it, we retired to our lateral in the dirt tunnel and let them shoot their heads off all day. At night we emerged and went about our business.

But the tunnel came out on the nose of a hill looking towards Bataan. Two steel doors, long overgrown with vines, gave it a natural camouflage, behind which we sat secure.

This bastion became a headquarters and they sent us a lieutenant. He was a good man, but tight-lipped, and he hadn't shared the confidence of the group. He didn't endear himself to the gathering, either, by his opening remarks.

"This place stinks," he said. "You people haven't been taking a bath."

Sloan cut him in on the deal then and a few of the others were about to throw him over the side when the Nips landed a big one right under the double steel doors.

Concussion rocketed through the tunnel and when the dust settled there was daylight where it hadn't been before. The doors were wide open and we were looking directly over to the 300 batteries on Bataan.

Then the lieutenant spoke up. "Sloan . . . Skaggs . . . secure those doors. Everybody else in the lateral."

We all knew what was going to happen. The gunners over on Bataan would range in and start battering that hill down from the water's edge on back. The next five minutes were so quiet it was a relief to hear the first round.

It came in with a sound like tearing silk and hit with a dull thud.

"Ha!" grunted someone, "a dud!"

A muffled roar followed on his words and we knew they were shooting time-fuzed 240s at us. We talked intermittently between rounds and laughed and joked some too, as I remember. But we were taking a pretty good beating along with it. Concussion bounced us around until our noses and ears started to bleed. Finally they stopped shooting and we knew it must be 1600.

Half the tunnel, from the lateral to the water's edge, was gone. You could stand in it and look up at the sky like you were in a deep trench. The lieutenant paused to give it a long look before he headed back up the ravine to the headquarters tunnel, a reinforced concrete affair.

"Bet he don't come back tomorrow," Sloan grunted.

"Bet he does," challenged Skaggs.

That night the talk was unusually lively. It would only be a matter of days, perhaps hours, before they tried

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a landing. We thought how good a cold brew would taste and debated the amorous qualifications of the different races of women we had met in our travels. Everyone, it seemed, had different ideas on the subject. No one but Klienfeld mentioned home.

"I bet my old man stays drunk for two years on my insurance money," he chuckled. "Good-o to him . . . he rates it."

The platoon was settled down in the lateral the next morning waiting for the shooting to begin. Sloan and I stood by at the escape hatch for the lieutenant. By this time the whole platoon had bets as to whether he would show or not.

There was a series of pops over on Bataan and the first rounds sailed in. Sloan frowned and adjusted his wrist watch.

dust on the deck. We had as much chance of surviving the next day in that lateral as a boot sailor would have in a pistol match with McMillan. But nobody seemed worried. After a bath and chow the chatter and the sea stories started again.

About 2000 we were lying around taking it easy when the whole of Bataan erupted. We flattened out and dug our fingernails in, but nothing hit close. The fire all seemed to be directed at Monkey Point, the other end of the rock.

"Oh, oh," said Sloan, "we better check our guns. It looks like Bingo."

"Get the men on the beach positions," the lieutenant told me. "I'm going up to the CP and see if I can get the dope on what's going on."

A desultory round of H&I came into the ravine now and then, but it didn't

again. Danny Rainwater stood up and threw a can of meat and beans at it. Everyone was in high spirits. We were sure we were going to get our chance to do some shooting.

I was dozing around noon when an explosion woke me up. A column of water shot high in the channel, then another and another. Suddenly I realized they were blowing up our mine fields and I felt cold. Then I heard a phone ringing and groped around until I found the EE-8. I never did figure out how come the damn thing was still working. The captain was on the other end as I identified myself.

"Have the men destroy their guns and take shelter in the lateral," he said. "The island will be surrendered at noon."

"Aye, Aye, Sir," I said, and hung up.

There was no jubilation at the news as I passed the word. The men followed their orders like mechanical men. I moved in a fog and the men followed me up to the lateral. We sat down in silence.

"I was dead . . . I was dead . . ." Skaggs muttered. "Now I have to go back to living."

All around, men echoed the same sentiment. We had resigned ourselves to death. First we had sotted ourselves with self-pity when we knew we were going to die. Then we were ennobled by the thought of fighting to the last man. We gloried in it.

Now we felt cheated . . . dirty with the thought of surrender and frustrated that we could do nothing about it. A few sobbed quietly with their heads between their knees. Finally we slept and dreamed of other things.

I woke the next morning and Sloan had some coffee brewed. We drank it and were smoking when he heard a shout from the top of the ravine.

"Haaro . . . haaro down there!"

We "haaroed" back.

"Come out in five minutes or we start shooting."

Johnson, a young Music, was standing transfixed. Sloan shook him.

"Wake the rest of the men up and tell them to get started. Then go over to the CP and tell that gang there to get a move on."

"Come on," said Sloan, swinging his pack on his back, "you and me'd better go up and tell them it'll take some time to get the men up there."

As we started up the trail, the kid began to blubber.

"What's going to happen to us . . . what will they do to us?"

Sloan grinned at him reassuringly.

"Don't worry about a thing, Kid," he said. "Just remember . . . you only live twice."

END



"Damn thing was five minutes slow." Then he looked around, "I told you that lieutenant wouldn't show up."

We scuttled back into the lateral and loosened our chin straps to give our flat tin hats some concussion room and settled down to sweat the day out. Nobody was talking; they all seemed down in the dumps.

A new salvo came sailing in and there was a crash just a few feet from me. When the dust settled I saw it was the lieutenant. The crash was a bag he had thrown in ahead of him.

"Stopped to fill a requisition," he grinned. "Have some peaches."

The bag was full of peach cans. He had raided the emergency supply dump!

The crowd livened up immediately. You could see they all felt better because the lieutenant had come back . . . and those peaches! You just can't beat good leadership.

The day wore on and when we stumbled out that afternoon there was practically nothing left of the original tunnel.

The timbers lay crazily askew and chunks of metal, still hot, littered the

bother us any more than a dead white weevil in a rice ration. We sat on our guns and waited. The crescendo of enemy fire increased and it sounded as though Monkey Point was one big explosion.

About 2300 the lieutenant came back.

"They made a small landing on Monkey Point. We figure it to be diversionary for a big one coming up."

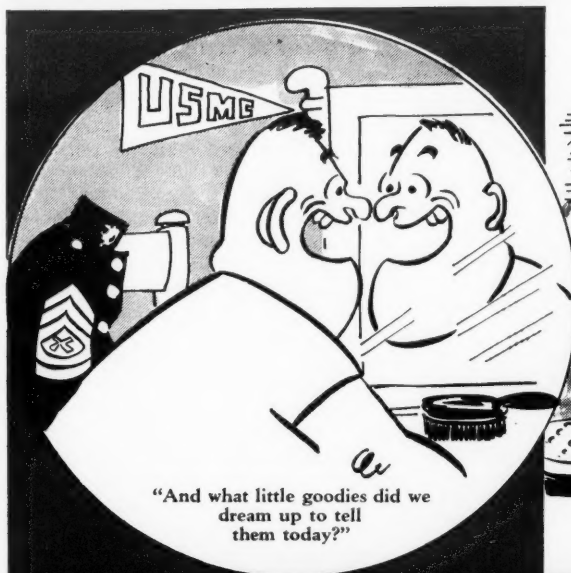
The rest of the night was spent wondering how the boys were making out on Monkey Point and looking for boats that never came in.

At dawn a plane strafed the beach but didn't hit anyone. It was quiet on Monkey Point now, and all we could hear was scattered small-arms fire.

The lieutenant took two men and left, and they came back with two cardboard cases each. They were full of "C" rations!

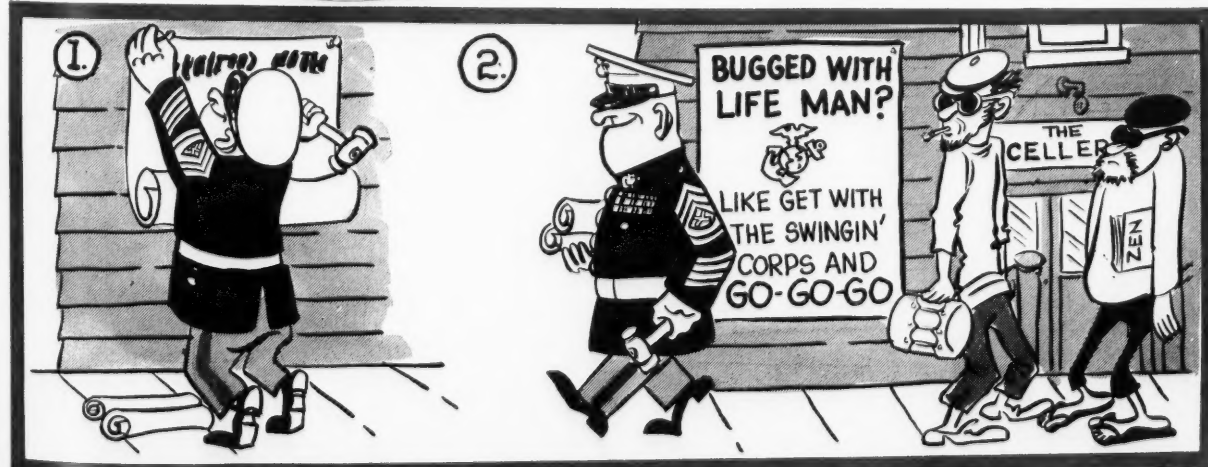
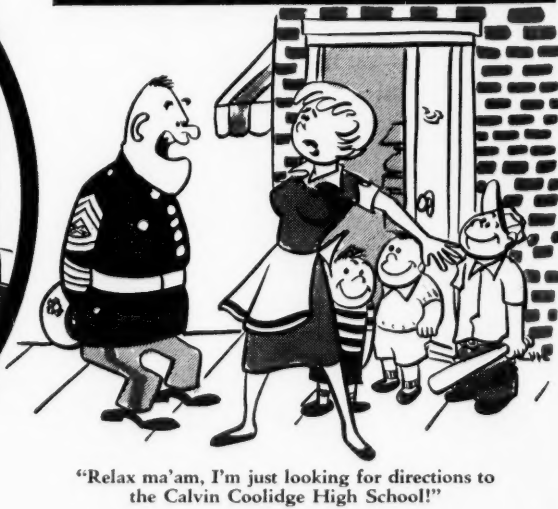
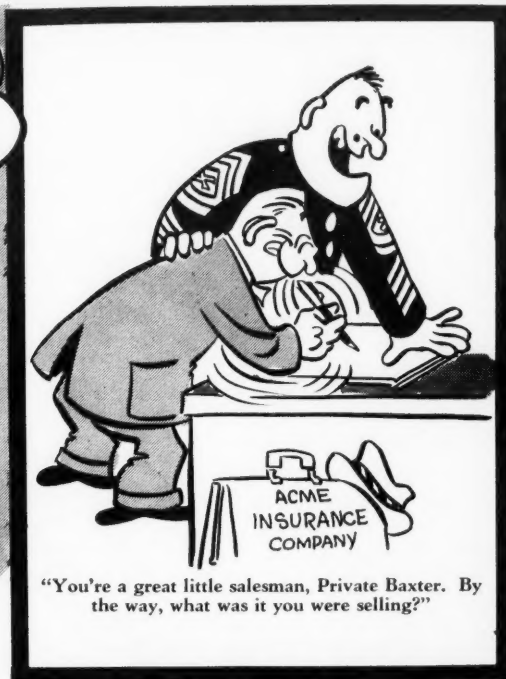
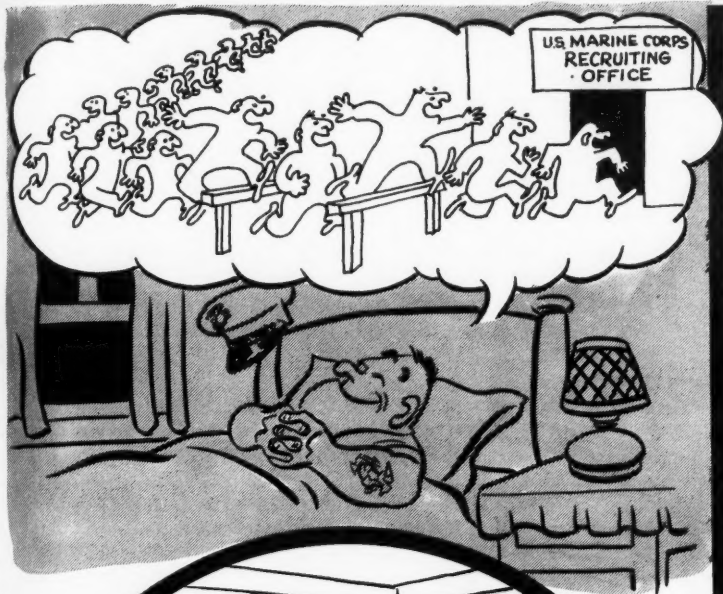
We had heard of "C" rations but most of us had never seen them. We ate meat and beans with a gusto and little fires were going all over the beach at the gun positions as the men had their first taste of soluble coffee.

The plane must have seen the smoke because it came by on a strafing run



YOUR MARINE RECRUITER





If ever there was a heap of nothing, that convertible was it. But the gunny had an angle...



THE SWINDLER

by Louis Hammon



GUNNY SKIP RAWLINS was no stranger to me; I'd served with him on the Canal and later in Korea. Now, years later, he had reported aboard the station, bringing with him his unequalled talents for untouchable, legalized swindling. The gunny's operations, always of major proportions, bore a peculiar trademark. In reviewing the swindle afterward, it always appeared that the gunny had simply become involved in the situation, while his victims appeared to have rushed right in and invited their own disasters. It was as if the gunny had become a master of mental judo, and let his unsuspecting customers provide the force by which he plummeted them into their own undoing.

It was, therefore, with pleasant anticipation that I looked forward to watching the old craftsman work. It happened about a week after he hit the station. We were sitting in the Staff Club when, suddenly, Skip said, "I need a car. That wreck I've been driving is about to bust its last whole bolt."

"Lots of bargains around here, and prices are down," I told him.

"Used to have a friend in this town, worked for a dealer. Let's look him up tomorrow. . . ."

The gunny's friend was still in the business. We found him on the used car lot putting price stickers on some clean-looking, well-polished cars. The gunny dismissed them with a brief glance.

"Too ordinary," he said. "I want something big and beautiful. What's over on that lot?" He pointed to a yard which adjoined the used car area.

"Junk," said the gunny's friend.

THE SWINDLER (cont.)

"Let's take a look," said the gunny, starting for the yard.

"There isn't a car there we'd sell you. That stuff gets wholesaled off."

"Ah" said the gunny, heading for what once was a \$12,000 red convertible with a white nylon top.

Believe me, if ever there was a heap of nothing, that car was it. The body was dented in more places than you could count. There was a rip in the metal on one of the doors. The top was in shreds, the tires worn down to the fabric, and the seats and floor carpets looked like they'd been clawed by a man-eating tiger.

"How much?" the gunny asked.

"For this? Gunny, you don't want this mangled wreck. We won't do a thing to it, and it'd cost you a thousand dollars to fix it up."

"How much?" Skip repeated.

"Well," said the salesman, "it's a '58; that would make some of the parts worth something to a junk yard. . . ."

"Does it run?" asked the gunny.

"It makes a hell of a racket, but the guy who traded it in drove it here."

"That's good enough for me," said Skip. "How much?"

"Three fifty should buy it. . . ."

"Three fifty!"

"It's a '58. . . ."

"I'll give you two hundred."

"I'll ask the man. . . ."

Ten minutes later the salesman was back. "The man says, 'Two twenty-five'."

"I'll take it," said the gunny.

After all the formalities of title-signing and applying for plates, we got into the car and, in a din which resembled the battle between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, we drove to a garage on the outskirts of town.

"How much to take out all the dents and repaint the body?" the gunny asked.

"You got all your marbles, Marine?" the mechanic asked.

"Knock off the wise remarks," Skip said, "and get me a price on this car."

"I'll call the owner. He wouldn't want to miss this. . . ." The mechanic ambled off. He returned shortly with a small, bald-headed individual who said, "Hmmm. . . ."

"Well?" said the gunny.

"Dents . . . and paint job, huh?"

"There's a lot of other work I'll have done here if your price is right. . . ."

"Seventy-five dollars."

"Fifty!"

"Sixty-two-fifty."

"I'll bring it back tomorrow," said the gunny.

We then blasted off to a seat-cover

dealer and Skip talked him into a wholesale price on a new top and seat covers. In a stupor of wonder, the attendants installed the top and stitched up the seat covers. The gunny paid cash.

"By the time you get this heap repainted, you'll have four hundred clams tied up in it. You got at least a thousand to put into the insides," I said. "The power steering is shot. The windows won't go up and down. The power brakes are gone. Then there's the transmission—about two hundred for that. And listen to that water pump—it's clacking and water's coming out like a fountain. Tires'll cost you another hundred and fifty. Then there's the air conditioning. . . ."

"Blackwood," the gunny said patronizingly, "how long do you know me?"

"Years," I said dryly.

"You are not showing proper respect for my business genius. I should think that after all these years you'd. . . ."

"I know, Gunny," I said. "I know"

Four days later I was sitting at the bar in the club when the gunny walked in and took a stool beside me. "Any big spenders here tonight?" he asked.

The bartender overheard the question. "Over there. Lucky-lucky Johnson. He's just back from the track—and he's carrying a bundle, all parlayed on a seven hundred dollar daily double"

"Excuse me," said the gunny. I saw him head for Lucky-lucky's table where he and a few friends seemed to be trying to drink the club dry in an awful hurry. After a drink or two, the gunny and Lucky-lucky got up and left. I followed them outside where I saw them appraising a red and white convertible that was too beautiful to be real. I stood on the steps where I could hear the conversation, and the gunny was doing a terrific sales job on Lucky-lucky. I couldn't bear to listen to the slaughter. I went back inside.

Then minutes later the gunny came in, sat down on the next stool, and counted out five hundred dollars.

"When's he going to pay you the rest?" I asked.

"No rest. That was the going price."

"This doesn't sound like you, Skip. You've got more than that in the car already. . . ."

The gunny just smiled. "I had to be honest with him," he said. I wouldn't want him to think the car's perfect. I sent him to the garage where it was painted. He's got a few hundred left to have some work done on it."

"But I thought you needed a car."

"I do, but I can wait. . . ."

In the two weeks that followed, Lucky-lucky drove his beautiful red and white convertible to the track

several times. Each time he paid towing charges to have it brought back to the base. He hit no more daily doubles and occasionally sat despondently in the club alone with a beer. On one of these occasions the gunny joined him.

"I'm sorry about the car," Skip said. "But I told you it'd need work. . . ."

"Sure, Gunny. You were honest, but I've put more than four hundred into repairs and it's still in bad shape. . . ."

"Maybe I can find a buyer for you."

"You think I could get my money out?"

"Some of it anyway. Remember you only paid five hundred for it."

"But I've had the transmission rebuilt, and the electric windows fixed; I've put in a new power steering unit, and had the brakes relined. . . ."

"What else is wrong?" asked the gunny.

"Well, there's that leaky water pump, about thirty dollars; and the power brake unit. Then there's the valve job it needs and the air conditioning. . . ."

"All I can say is that if you want me to sell it for you, you'll have to be as honest as I was."

"You're right, Gunny. How much you think we can get for it?"

"Six hundred, six fifty, maybe."

"I'd take it."

"Lose no more sleep over that wreck," said the gunny consolingly. "I'll have a buyer for you tomorrow. . . ."

The gunny joined me at the bar. "Any good mechanics on this base?" he asked.

"Well," I said, "there's Johnny Bocco. He's a corporal, spends all of his time in the garage working on an old car he seems to love like a mother. There's only one thing he loves more than working on cars, and that's poker. . . ."

The bartender, as usual, hovered near and joined the conversation. "Best damn poker player you ever seen," he said. "Took the boys for a load last night, I hear."

"And, where can I find this Cpl Bocco?" the gunny asked.

"If he ain't playing poker," said the bartender, "he's down at the garage."

"I think I'll have a little talk with the corporal," said the gunny. "I'll be back, Blackwood. Don't leave."

I didn't. Half an hour later the gunny came into the club, grabbed Lucky-lucky and left again. "Stick around, Blackwood," he said. "I'll be back. . . ."

I stuck around for another half hour and, just as I was about to leave, the gunny walked in with Lucky-lucky. Lucky-lucky was counting large bills. He was soon buying drinks for the guys and the gunny joined me at the bar.

"Did Lucky-lucky sell the car?" I asked.

"Sure did. Cpl Bocco couldn't resist

it. Paid six bills for it. I was glad to do it for Lucky-lucky. . . ."

"Gunny," I said, "this is not like you. You are softening with old age."

"Blackwood, old buddy, you know me better'n'at. . . ."

"I'm trying to figure your angle, but somehow none of this makes sense. . . ."

"It will. All in time . . . all in time. . . ."

For three weeks Cpl Bocco toiled diligently on his beautiful red and white convertible. He bought new parts at wholesale prices and installed them himself. Proudly, he drove the \$12,000 car through the gate and around the town. He walked nowhere on the post; where Bocco went, there also went his glistening convertible.

One evening I sat in the club wondering how soon the gunny would make his move. It had taken me far too long to dope gunny's angle—probably because it was so damned simple—but now I knew that it wouldn't be long before Gunny Skip Rawlins would own one of the finest, completely rebuilt cars in the world—and he'd have it for little more than the price he had originally paid for it when it wasn't worth towing to a junk yard. What I couldn't figure was how he was going to cut the umbilical cord with which Cpl Bocco was attached to his prized possession.

"Any big spenders here tonight?"

I turned. It was the gunny. "What do you want with a big spender?" I asked. "The car's in perfect shape, isn't it?"

"This is for a new operation, Black-

wood," said the gunny.

"What about the car?" I asked.

"What about it?" said the gunny.

"Aren't you going to swindle Cpl Bocco out of it, now that he's got it into \$12,000 condition?"

"Blackwood," said the gunny, "you hurt me deeply. Would I do a thing like that?"

"You not only would, but will. All I want to know is how."

The gunny smiled smugly. "I hear the good corporal is being transferred," he said.

"He'll take his little red and white gem with him."

"To the Aleutians?"

"How in hell did you arrange that?"

"Can I help it if a corporal gets himself transferred to Adak?"

"Have you made him an offer?"

"He's thinking it over."

"That doesn't sound too good. . . ."

"He'll come around."

We had a few more drinks. Suddenly the gunny looked up and said, "Here he comes."

I looked up. Cpl Bocco was slightly disheveled. There was grease on his hands and several smears on his face.

"You been working, Corporal?" the gunny said.

"No. Just a little trouble with the car. I was on the turnpike coming back to the base and she stopped dead. I checked everything and it must be a dead coil. I came back to the garage for a new one. . . ."

"Everything else on the car in good shape?" asked the gunny.

"Oh, sure. Just needs a coil. . . . You know, Gunny, I been think' . . ."

"About my offer?"

"Yeah, Gunny. I ain't gonna need a car in Adak. You wanna buy it, it's yours."

"Corporal, you are making a wise decision. I have been to Adak. It's no place for a car like you have. Now, I just happen to have the six hundred dollars I offered you for it in my wallet. . . ."

"And I got the title. You want to make the deal right here?"

"Might as well," said the gunny. "You might change your mind tomorrow. . . ."

Cpl Bocco signed over the title and we all had a drink to celebrate the occasion. Then the gunny said, "Well, let's go get my car. You say all it needs is a coil?"

"That's all," said Bocco. "But there ain't no need of my goin' back with you to get it. Blackwood, here, knows how to put a coil in. Come along down to the garage and I'll get one for you. . . ."

We took my car and drove the three miles, down the highway to where Bocco had told us he had left the car. As we came near, we saw flares and police cars with their flashing red lights.

"Must have been a bad one," said the gunny.

We pulled up alongside of a turned-over trailer. Cops were everywhere.

"What happened?" asked the gunny as a policeman waved us over to the side of the road.

"Some Marine left his car half on the highway while he was looking inside to see what didn't make it go, and along came this moving van and the screech of its brakes scared the Marine away."

"Where's the car?" asked the gunny.

"Under the trailer," said the cop. "Flatter'n hell. You got any idea who owns it?"

"What color was it?"

"Red convertible, so far as we can tell from what we can see of it."

"Not much left?" said the gunny sadly.

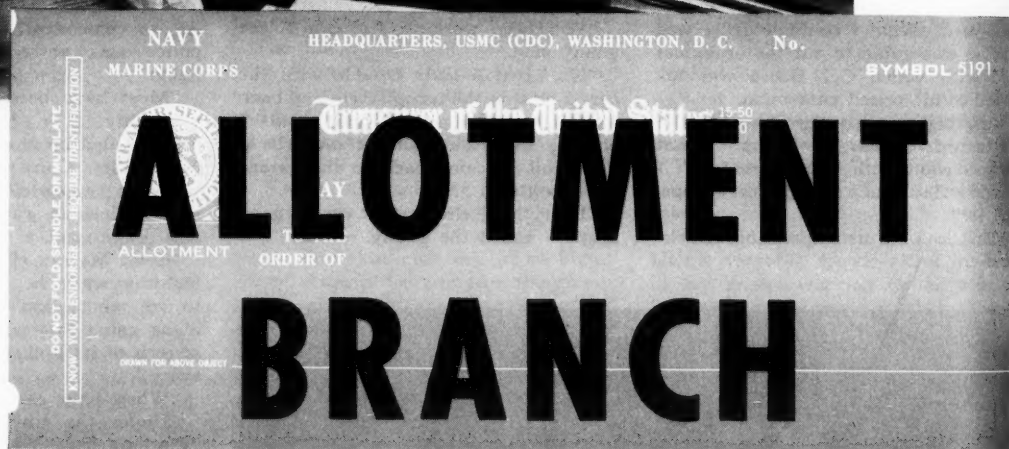
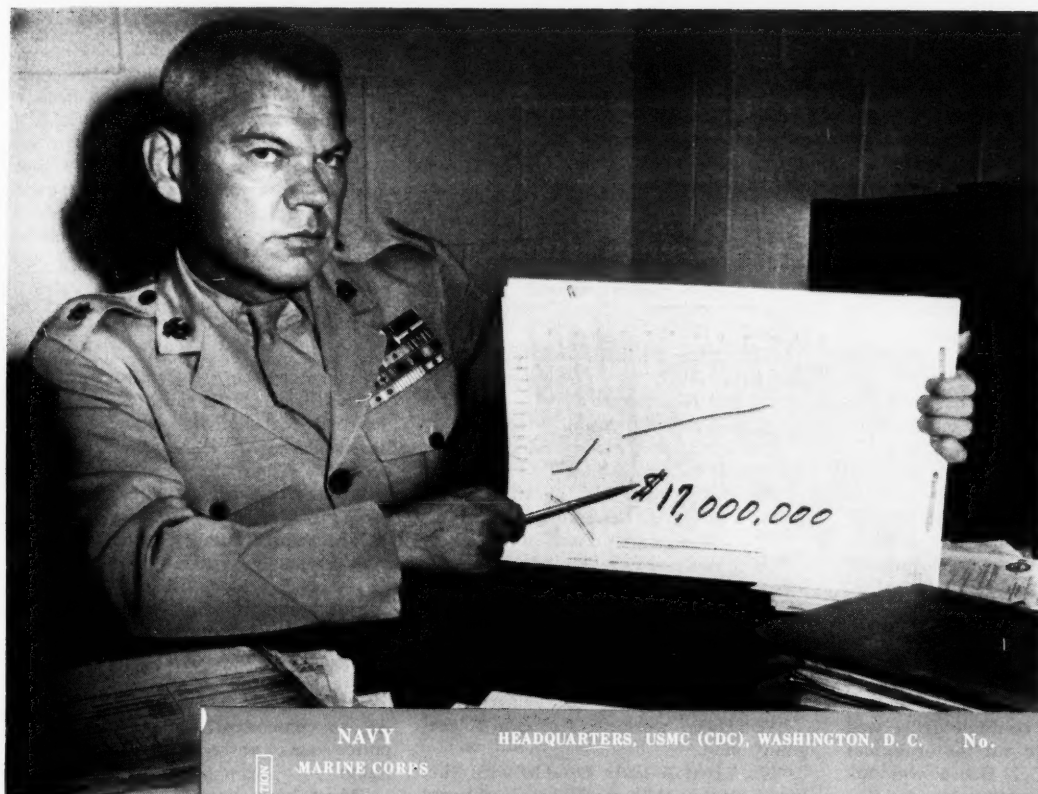
"Not much," said the cop.

We drove in silence back to the station. When the gunny got out of the car, I said, "Too bad, Skip, it was a nice car."

He smiled philosophically. "Like they say, Blackwood, you can't win 'em all. I ought to hang that corporal, but maybe you're right; maybe I'm getting a little soft in my old age. But, you know something, it kind of makes me feel good to know that young Bocco's a comer. I'd hate to leave this Corps without knowing that there's a new crop of honest swindlers to take my place. . . ."

END





More than \$17,000,000 is disbursed by HQMC each month in the form of government allotment checks and Savings Bonds

NEARLY EVERYONE, in his life span, has made the remark, "If I could only get my hands on a million dollars. . . ." Major J. J. Murphy is one of those lucky few—he handles more than 17 million dollars, each month. And he gives the money away. . . .

He distributes it to Marines and their

families the world over. True, some of this "wealth" already belongs to the Marines, but the other part belongs to the U.S. Government—that is, until the major gets it.

Maj Murphy, Head, Allotment Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps, is not only responsible for seeing to it that allotments are sent out each month

on schedule, but he's also responsible for making out U.S. Savings Bonds and sending them to their rightful owners. These two jobs are no small operation, but they constitute only about two-thirds of the actual workload handled by the Allotment Branch.

Correspondence is the big time consumer. It involves processing Allotment

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Authorization Forms (NAVCOMPT 545), change-of-address cards and answering routine mail received from Marines and their families.

When a piece of correspondence is mailed to the Allotment Branch (Code CDC), it is received by Mr. Robert D. Sands, mail clerk, who opens each letter, date stamps it, separates the 545s and change-of-address cards from the regular mail, and then distributes the items to their appropriate units.

Letters, nearly 1000 daily, are handled by the Adjustment Unit, Adjustment Records Section, under the supervision of Mrs. Minnie H. Insley. Some of them, routine in nature, can be answered by form replies, but others,



Maj. J. J. Murphy is the Head, Allotment Branch, at Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Last-minute changes of address are made before the checks are mailed.



Accounts Control Unit personnel are responsible for auditing all "545 Forms" and ACR cards.

by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

Cpl J. G. McCollough

in the neighborhood of 1500 per month, have to be answered individually. For this, Mrs. Insley has 10 clerks who spend nearly eight hours a day processing, researching and answering inquiries.

It is also the responsibility of her unit to see that all queries are answered within five working days, even though some letters have to be forwarded to

other branches of Headquarters for necessary information. Sometimes a clerk must spend nearly eight hours processing a single letter.

In addition to the standard form change-of-address cards, there are four to five hundred change-of-address letters received each month. In many of these letters, the writer simply asks, "Please change my address to 111 A. Street, S.W., Anywhere, U.S.A." The letter is then signed, "Mrs. Jane Doe." Sometimes it may be signed, "Mrs. John Doe."

This causes an undue hardship on

the unit, for the information is incomplete, and it is extremely difficult for the processors to find out just who Mrs. Jane Doe is. It's equally difficult to determine who John Doe could be, for a check of the records may reveal several dozen John Does.

Before returning the letter to the sender at the new address, requesting more information, the Branch will make every effort to determine which John Does was recently transferred to an area near, or in, "Anywhere, U.S.A." Sometimes this supersleuthing pays off, sometimes it doesn't.

Another type of letter commonly received by the unit are those which request information about an allotment. Invariably, the writer is a wife who wants to know what has happened to her allotment. Her letter will read something like this: "Dear Sir: I would like to know what has happened to my allotment. I have not received it yet. Please check your files to see if it was mailed out to me. Thank you, Mrs. Mary Smith."

A letter like this must be returned to Mrs. Smith (if she remembered to enclose her address) with the request that she furnish more information, such as her husband's name, service number and the amount of the allotment.

Back comes Mrs. Smith's answer and then, more often than not, the merry-go-round starts. Mrs. Smith, in her haste, forgets to repeat her original request. And now the adjustment unit is right back where it was before; they don't know what Mrs. Smith's original request was.

It is impossible for the unit to reproduce each piece of correspondence

ALLOTMENT (cont.)

they receive, and it is equally impossible for them to copy each letter which is returned. This would require, in addition to many manpower hours and additional expense, a vast filing system.

In these instances, the entire workload could have been reduced tremendously if the person who originated the inquiry would have followed a few simple rules. First, use the change-of-address card when applicable and fill in all the information completely. Second, when writing, include the Marine's name and service number. The service number is extremely important since all information in the Allotment Branch is filed by triple terminal digit (last three numbers of the service number).

An average of 300 letters per month are received from persons who want to know why they haven't received their allotment. A quick check of the records indicates that the allotment was mailed, and another rapid check of returned allotments will, 99.99 percent of the time, reveal that the allottee has moved, but failed to notify the Branch or the Post Office.

According to Mrs. Insley, "A word to the wise is for the allotter, or allottee, to fill in a standard Post Office Department change-of-address card. The allotment can be forwarded by the Post Office Department only if there is a standard change-of-address card properly filled in. Many times, allotments are returned because of this oversight."

All checks returned to the adjustment unit by the Post Office Department are filed and retained for a period of six months if no one writes for them. After two checks have been returned for the same person, the unit will write to the allotter, in an attempt to find out why the checks have been unclaimed. Sometimes the allotter, unaware that the checks had been returned, will request that they be forwarded. In other cases, the allotter will not make claim. If this happens, the checks pile up for six months, at which time the Adjustment Unit will forward the matter to the Personal Affairs Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps. The PA Branch ordinarily will notify the unit to cancel the checks. The allotter's disbursing officer is notified of the action and is given authority to credit the allotter's pay record with his share of the allotment.

After leaving the Adjustment Unit, the "545" forms are received by the Accounts Control Unit. Here, under the close supervision of Mr. Paul E. Hinchcliff, the 545s are sorted into individual



Nearly 1000 Savings Bonds are put into safekeeping monthly as an added service to Marines.

categories which include the 12 types of allotments. These are:

- "B"—Bond (Purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds)
- "D"—Dependent (Support of dependents other than to substantiate credit for BA-Q)
- "G"—Government Life Insurance (Payment of premiums for Government Life Insurance)
- "H"—Home Loan (Repayment of a home loan guaranteed by a Federal Agency)
- "I"—Commercial Life Insurance (Payment of premiums on Commercial Life Insurance)
- "L"—Loans (Repayment of loans to the American Red Cross or Navy Relief Society)
- "M"—Navy Mutual Aid Insurance (Payment for NM-AI)
- "N"—National Service Life Insurance (Payment of pre-

miums on NSLI)

- "Q"—Basic Allowance for Quarters (To substantiate credit for BAQ)
- "S"—Banking Institutions (Multipurpose, bona-fide firm or institution)
- "T"—Voluntary Liquidation of Indebtedness (Voluntary repayment of indebtedness to the U. S. Government or its agency)
- "U"—Remittance from Retired Members (Deductions for Contingency Option Act)

Each form 545 is checked closely for incorrect, illegible or duplicated entries before they are forwarded to the Documents Control Section which filters the forms to any of six station clerks. The clerks check the Account Control Record Card, which is a complete history of each individual Marine's allotments.

After pulling the ACR card, the clerk compares it with 545 form and makes the necessary pencil entries to show that the opening or closing of an allot-

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ment can be effected. The card and 545 are then forwarded to the account examiner.

Each examiner checks the work of the clerk and if everything is proper, he forwards the account to one of four bookkeeping machine operators who make the required machine entries on the ACR card, and a carbon copy of the entire transaction.

This information is then given to an auditor who checks it, runs a tape on all transactions, and compares the tape with the bookkeeping machine record for errors.

After all ACR cards and tapes have been processed, the 545s are returned to the Documents Control Unit, where they are bundled into units of 165, given a block number, and forwarded to the Check and Bond Production Unit's machine room.

Change-of-address cards are somewhat simpler. They are checked against the ACR to ensure that the information on the change-of-address card is correct



Before checks or bonds are printed, addressograph plates are inspected for accuracy.



GySgt Domenick Anzilotti can operate as many as three check inserting machines at a time.

and corresponds with the information on file. These change-of-address cards are then bundled into units of 150, given a block number, and also sent to the Check and Bond Production Unit's machine room.

As the 545s and change of address cards are received in the C&BP unit, they are recorded, then distributed to various flexiwriter operators who type the necessary information, i.e., allottee, address, service number, amount of allotment and allotter. As this is being typed, the flexiwriter produces a long listing of the information as well as a tape. The tape, approximately one inch wide, has been perforated by the flexiwriter. Once the tape and listing have been produced, the tape is rolled, placed on a spool, and fed into an automatic graphotype machine which interprets the punched holes and transfers these holes to a large drum containing the letters of the alphabet and all numbers. The letters and numbers are then punched onto a small metal plate which is then put in a tray.

When a tray is filled with approximately 150 plates, it is removed from the graphotype machine. The plates are sent to a clerk who manually inserts them into a plate frame and makes up a paper lister tab. The tab is also inserted into the plate frame. At this stage, the plate frame contains a metal plate listing the allottee, address, allotter and amount of the allotment. The paper lister (continued on page 76)



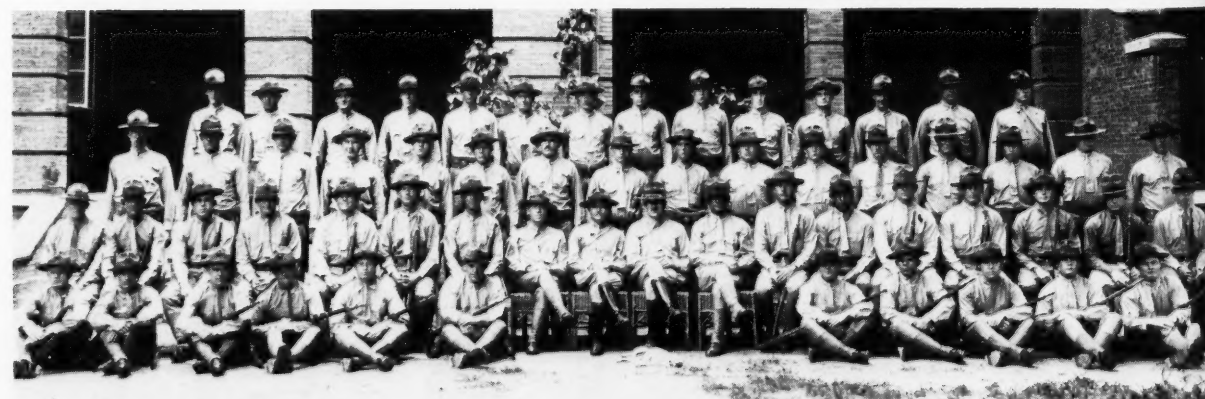
Submitted by Carl K. Storer

Requalification day on the rifle range at Mare Island, Calif., in 1922.
Note boots worn by the range coach.



Submitted by M. D. Furtado

U.S. Marine Detachment, stationed in Tientsin, China, in the Spring of 1938, to protect American lives and property.



Submitted by SSgt Herbert Boyle (Retd)

Company "B", Rifle Co., Fourth Marines, in Shanghai, China, in 1930.
The company was commanded by Capt J. M. Tisley.

Submitted by
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CORPS ALBUM



HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will publish as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to
CORPS ALBUM EDITOR,
Leatherneck Magazine, Box
1918, Washington 13, D. C.
All photos will be
returned.



Submitted by James E. Morrell
*Marine Detachment aboard the Wyoming at
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in 1917.*

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

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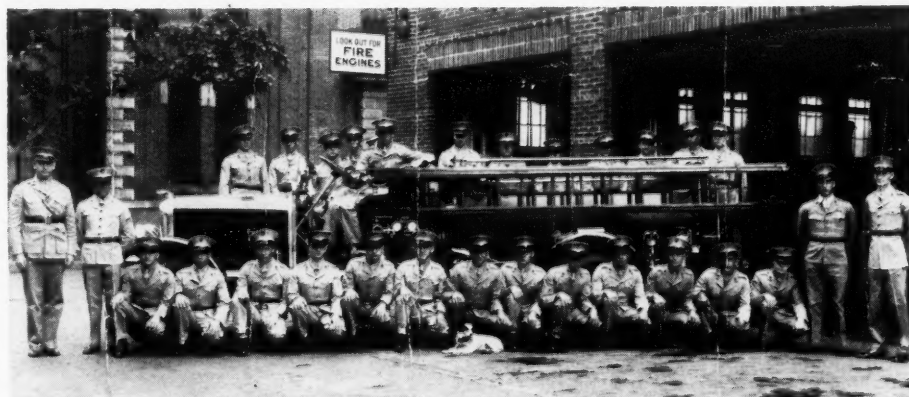
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Ray Moore
P.O. Box 418
Lone Pine, Calif.

MSgt Ralph Rice, USMC, (Retd)
P.O. Box 1111
Albany, Ga.



Submitted by Ray Moore
*1st Plt., "K" Co.,
Sixth Marines,
Iceland, 1941.*



Submitted by MSgt Ralph Rice (Retd)
*Navy Yard Fire
Department Detachment,
Philadelphia, Pa., 1936.*

IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

cover due to lack of space for interviewing, testing and processing applicants for enlistment. The only extra equipment which would be needed would be a small typing table and lock-type filing cabinet.

Another piece of equipment which would prove useful would be a loud speaker system hooked up to a phonograph to use as an attention-getter.

Sgt Terrance M. Sampson
1430336



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would set up definite personnel requirements for manning individual and Advanced Combat Training Units.

Many articles have been written about the importance of Individual Combat Training in preparing individual Marines going to the Fleet Marine Force and to posts and stations for immediate duty in the unit with a minimum of further basic military subjects training. Therefore, the necessity and desirability of Individual Combat Training has been firmly established.

At the present time, a Table of Organization is established for four

ICT companies in each of the two training battalions. Manning level—two officers, a first sergeant, a company gunnery sergeant, a police and property NCO, and four platoon commanders to handle 220 men divided into four platoons. This is a realistic figure for manning, even though at Parris Island, three men handle each platoon of 75 men. Besides the usual commitments for Guard of the Day and incidental inventories, there is a continual call for filling quotas for Drill Instructor, NCO School, Recruiters School, etc. With outside commitments, it is impossible to establish the stability desired within the Individual Combat Training companies.

A Fleet Marine Force assistance program augments companies that are activated during the Fall and Winter months. A personnel criteria program would eliminate receiving personnel for ITR duty who have a background of indebtedness, poor leadership qualities, or a short-timer's attitude. Highly qualified NCOs are required to train personnel still receiving their first impression of the Marine Corps. In the case of six-month Reservists receiving both Individual and Advanced Combat Training here, it is the only impression they have of the Regular Marine Corps, other than Parris Island, prior to completing the initial tour of active duty for training.

If I were Commandant, I would set up a program for Infantry Training Regiment personnel similar to that established as a criteria for selecting Drill Instructors. The job at ITR is as important in the training of individual Marines for combat as is the training received in recruit depots. A few recommendations for improving

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would change the current policy of purchasing sedans for use of the Recruiting Service, and substitute the new bus-type sports wagon.

At present there are only a limited number of recruiting trailers available and this type of automobile, while costing about the same as a sedan, would make a mobile recruiting booth available to each recruiting substation which would not require any more maintenance or storage room than the sedans currently being used. This would provide greater coverage for the substation which normally has remote fringe areas that are hard to

the personnel requirements of ITR would be: select only the best qualified, give the same privileges of Proficiency Pay and laundry as Drill Instructors, make the tour of duty two years for stability, require augmentation personnel to meet the criteria established, and assign quotas for special assignments on completion of a tour at ITR.

With highly qualified personnel, able to devote full time to their duties, the Infantry Training Regiment can better accomplish its mission—produce combat ready Marines who will be able to go directly into an infantry unit as qualified, well-disciplined fighting infantrymen; a product of the best military training in the world today.

GySgt Howard W. Higgins
1096067



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would devise a school for the teaching of stenotype (machine shorthand). At the present time the Marine Corps utilizes two Naval Schools for the teaching of Gregg Shorthand. These schools are conducted well, but fall short of what an individual might be expected to do after graduation. These schools require an individual to attain a dictation speed of 80 wpm in order to graduate. This speed falls short on numerous occasions.

A great many of these graduates are put into the legal field where they become court reporters. In this type of work a dictation speed of 80 wpm is hardly ample, and the individual is not trained in the phraseology of legal terms, making it next to impossible to write and transcribe with any degree of accuracy.

Most of our legal clerks use the dictaphone machine in taking dicta-

tion and recording courts-martial and other legal proceedings. This method of recording, too, falls short. These machines fail to operate on numerous occasions, and fluctuation of current into the machine causes distorted playback. Other disadvantages are the initial cost of the dictaphone with accessories, maintenance of the machine and continual purchasing of plastic tapes for the machine. With the stenotype, an operator can attain a speed of 150 wpm much easier and with greater accuracy than with the two methods previously mentioned.

The stenotype method of recording is far easier to transcribe, due to an operator not being required to learn hundreds upon hundreds of shorthand symbols and abbreviations. This machine is trouble free and uses inexpensive paper tapes, making it more economical to operate and maintain.

If this method were adopted and a school formed for the teaching of it, there would be far greater accuracy in courts-martial and other dictation, along with far greater speed.

Sgt J. R. Matkowski
1440091

Dear Sir:

One of the many problems facing the Marine recruiter in the field is the widespread idea that very little formal schooling is available in the Marine Corps. Therefore, if I were Commandant, I would order that NAVMC 6657 "A Guide To Occupational Training" include, by military occupational specialty, all formal schools available for each particular MOS. This information will be found in MCO 1500.12A, Formal Schools Training.

I would also add an additional page to NAVMC 6657 and list all additional or secondary MOSs and all schools available to these specialties.

Since "A Guide To Occupational Training" is found in public libraries, school libraries, guidance counselors' offices, Y.M.C.A.s, etc., this would greatly help to dispel the mistaken idea that schooling is not available in the Marine Corps.

SSgt Walter Ritterser
1078371

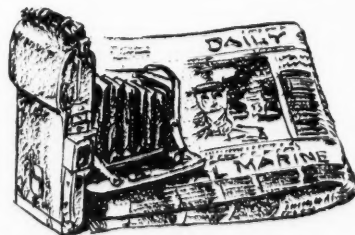
Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would take steps to enlarge upon a highly successful program being utilized in the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and

Recruitment District, the program of planned tours of West Coast Marine Corps installations for prominent civilians of a specific community. Just recently there was such a tour for the civic leaders of the recruiting area to which I am assigned, and I find 28 men have returned with a new understanding of the Marine Corps. They have become ambassadors, telling all their associates how impressed they were with the Corps' training methods and, in particular, the high caliber of the officers and enlisted men used for the all-important jobs of training officers and drill instructors at the recruit depot.

I would enlarge on this program in the following manner: Instead of inviting 28 leading citizens of a community, I would invite only 14, with an equal number of high school seniors, who are themselves leaders within their schools, such as the captain of the football team, class president, etc. In this way, the words of praise about the Corps spread by the returning tourists would be reaching not only the ears of the other elders in a community, but also the very heart of a recruiter's resources, the high school seniors.

SSgt Allen M. Sweeney
1338105



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would issue each recruiting substation a Polaroid Land Camera. Newspapers are anxious to print pictures of local interest and prefer small glossy prints. A camera such as this would give each recruiter a low-cost means of supplying pictures, without the delay of waiting for the end of the roll or the time to process the film. New recruits, men home, on leave and matters of local interest could be photographed for publication. In addition, window displays could be recorded for submission to the recruiting station.

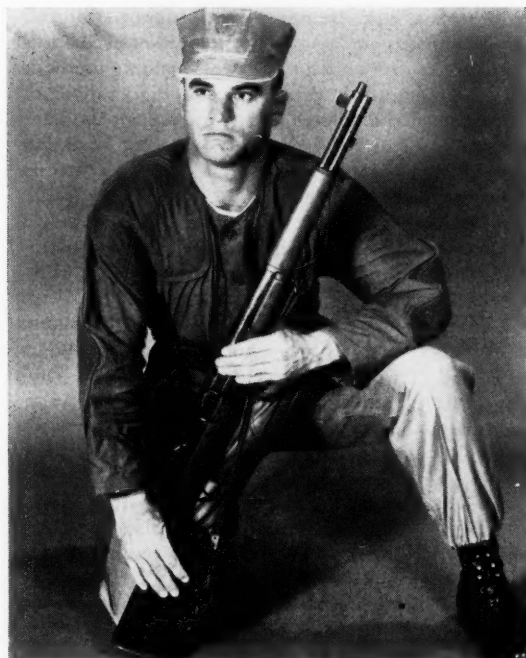
SSgt William E. Hayes
523003

LEATHERNECK

Prepared by Cpl Louis A. Faraone, Jr.

RIFLE AWARDS

2nd QUARTER
TENTH ANNUAL
EAST COAST



HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal
and \$40.00

SSgt James C. Marler—242
MCS Quantico



SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal
and \$35.00

Sgt Kenneth W. Horne—239
2d MarDiv CamLej



THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal
and \$30.00

GySgt Truman C. Mitchell
ForTrps CamLej

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE FIRST QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE
A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

DIVISION "A"

238 Sgt Lewis A. Rigdon, Jr.
MCRDep PI

237 SSgt Edward D. Overvold
8th & Eye Washington, D. C.

237 Sgt Harold E. Cropps
ForTrps CamLej

236 GySgt Edward M. Hughes
MCSA Philadelphia, Pa.

236 Sgt Noble C. Cartwright
MCRRD, Washington, D. C.

236 SSgt William E. Zieger
MCAS, Quantico

235 Sgt Charles F. Hlas
MCS, Quantico

235 SSgt Lonnie J. Hamby
MCRDep PI

234 Sgt William G. Chambers
2d MarDiv CamLej

234 SSgt Henry L. Angell
ForTrps CamLej

234 Sgt Richard P. Perry
MCS Quantico

234 SSgt Joseph M. Byelick
MCS Quantico

234 GySgt Robert Rasile
MarBrks Charleston, S. C.

234 Sgt Raymond J. Centner
MCS Quantico

233 SSgt Charles E. Shore
MCB CamLej

233 SSgt William E. Curt
MCRDep PI

233 GySgt Andrew P. Walls
MCB CamLej

233 SSgt Giovanni Faroli
MCS Quantico

DIVISION "B"

237 Cpl Elliott D. Jones
HQMC, Arlington, Va.

237 Sgt Roger E. Carver
ForTrps Atlantic

236 Sgt Robert E. Clouse
USS Newport News

235 Cpl James A. Pack
MCB CamLej

234 Sgt Dale A. Herron
MCS Quantico

233 Sgt Edmund L. Fitzpatrick
MCS Quantico

233 Sgt Larry A. Reichert
MCS Quantico

233 Sgt Roderick V. Thomas
2d MarDiv CamLej

233 Cpl Kenneth K. LaMere
2d MarDiv CamLej

232 Cpl John A. Blitzen
MCS Quantico

232 Cpl Gerald J. Henri
HQMC Arlington, Va.

232 LCpl Merrill L. Kelly
MP Co Norfolk, Va.

231 Sgt Elmer R. Radford
2d MarDiv CamLej

231 Sgt Robert E. Becker
MCRDep PI

231 LCpl Murray R. Cotton
2d MarDiv CamLej

231 Cpl Richard L. Lausier
2d MarDiv CamLej

231 Cpl Steven G. Sabo
MCB CamLej

230 Sgt Charles E. Fisher
2d MarDiv CamLej

230 Sgt Harold R. Wilhelm
USNPP Indianhead, Md

DIVISION "C"

235 Pfc Molleur J. Michael
Atlantic Fleet Norfolk, Va

233 Pfc Raymond E. Smith
NAS Jacksonville 12, Fla

232 Pfc Horace R. Johnson
MCS Quantico

231 Pfc Thomas R. Holroyd
Navy 1506 FPO NY, NY

229 Pfc Bobby R. Long
MBNB NY Brooklyn 1, NY

229 Pvt Richard M. Young
2d MarDiv CamLej

229 Pfc John W. Hilton
Navy 1506 FPO NY, NY

227 Pfc George W. Minor
Navy 1506 FPO NY, NY

227 Pfc Franklin G. Mabe
Navy 1506 FPO NY, NY

227 Pfc Francis A. Votry
MCB CamLej

227 Pfc Robert C. Blake
MBNB NY Brooklyn 1, NY

227 Pfc Robert P. Pombriant
2d MarDiv CamLej

225 Pvt Elroy J. Pete
MBNB NY Brooklyn 1, NY

225 Pvt Edward F. Kirchner
Navy 1506 FPO NY, NY

The above entries were the only
ones received in Division "C"
LEATHERNECK Rifle Awards.

DIVISION "D"

234 Pvt Ronald L. Albright
MCRDep PI

232 Pvt George J. Hagan
MCRDep PI

230 Pvt Clemens R. Singer
MCRDep PI

230 Pvt Robert W. Williams
MCRDep PI

230 Pvt Charles Delplato
MCRDep PI

230 Pvt William L. Wood
MCRDep PI

230 Pvt Ben L. Alfaro
MCRDep PI

229 Pvt James E. Clark
MCRDep PI

229 Pvt Lloyd F. Schran
MCRDep PI

229 Pvt Richard B. Browne
MCRDep PI

228 Pvt David B. Lindsey
MCRDep PI

228 Pvt Robert L. Caneen
MCRDep PI

228 Pvt Raymond E. Halfacre
MCRDep PI

228 Pvt Paul U. Thomas
MCRDep PI

228 Pvt Robin D. Brewton
MCRDep PI

227 Pvt Antone M. Silva, Jr.
MCRDep PI

227 Pvt John C. Long
MCRDep PI

227 Pvt Robert F. Hand
MCRDep PI

227 Pvt Peter C. Maurikis
MCRDep PI

227 Pvt R. M. Chieffo
MCRDep PI

LEATHERNECK

RIFLE AWARDS

2nd QUARTER TENTH ANNUAL WEST COAST

HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal
and \$40.00

GySgt John H. Reams—239
MCSC Barstow, Calif



SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal
and \$35.00

Cpl Charles W. Vorce—238
MCB Camp Pendleton, Calif

THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal
and \$30.00

Sgt Michael Delgado—238
CWTC Bridgeport, Calif



238 SSgt
MCSC Bar

238 SSgt
1st MarDiv

236 SSgt
MARS El T

236 SSgt
MB, USNS

236 SSgt
MCRDep S

235 SSgt
1st MarDiv

234 SSgt
3d MarDiv

234 Sgt
MCRD San

233 SSgt
MCAS El

232 GySg
MCR&RD

232 Sgt
Albuquerque

232 SSgt
Camp SD

232 GySg
MCR&RD

232 GySg
29 Palms,

232 SSgt
FortTrps 29

231 SSgt
MCRDep S

230 SSgt
MCAS El

230 GySg
MCRDep S

230 GySg
MWSC—3

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE FIRST QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE
A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

DIVISION "A"

DIVISION "B"

DIVISION "C"

DIVISION "D"

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

238 SSgt Jack W. Stone
MCSC Barstow, Calif

235 Cpl Earl C. Shrum
1st MarBrig FPO San Fran

236 Pfc Jimmie M. Morton
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

236 Pvt Peter B. Sands
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

238 SSgt Ernest N. Dawson, Jr.
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

235 Sgt Nicholas D. Scales
MCSC Barstow, Calif

234 Pfc James A. Styles
CWTC Bridgeport, Calif

235 Pvt Ronald N. Todd
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

236 SSgt Willie M. Baxley
MABS El Toro, Calif

235 Cpl Donald G. Kiessling
1st MarAirWing FPO San Fran

233 Pfc Richard C. Bishop
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

235 Pvt Ather L. Chamblor
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

236 SSgt Allin L. Coffey
MB, USNS San Diego, Calif

235 Sgt Edward C. Page Jr.
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

233 Pfc Joseph W. Gero
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

235 Pvt Harold Eddington
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

236 SSgt Peter Boyd Jr
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

235 Sgt Robert C. Long
NAS Alameda, Calif

233 Pfc Randy G. Blasingame
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

234 James D. Fesmire Pvt
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

235 SSgt Jose G. Anzaldua
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

234 Sgt Gene R. Ling
MCAS El Toro, Calif

232 Pfc Gary E. Phelps
MBNAS Alameda, Calif

234 Pvt Richard A. Coffinberry
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

234 SSgt Roland E. Thompson
3d MarDiv FPO San Fran, Calif

234 LCpl Clarence E. Friend Jr.
1st MarDiv CamPen, Calif

232 Pfc Ronald R. Neuares
1st Bn 11th Mar

233—Pvt George J. Plavchak
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

234 Sgt Harold L. Randall
MCRD San Diego, Calif

234 Cpl Larry A. Mooney
Camp Del Mar, CamPen, Calif

231 Pvt Blase R. Andrade
NAS Alameda, Calif

233—Pvt Robert T. Shame
MCRDep San Diego, Calif

LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

233 SSgt Thomas E. Bacome
MCAS El Toro, Calif

234 Cpl Raymond C. Hathway
3d MarDiv FPO San Fran

230 Pvt James L. Boatwright
USS RANGER CVA 61 FPO San Fran

233 Pvt Thomas C. Pfeil
MCRDep San Diego

232 GySgt Norman R. Vigil
MCR&RD San Fran, Calif

233 Cpl Joseph L. Zableckis
MCSC Barstow, Calif

230 Pfc Dale R. Staton
1st MarBrig FPO San Fran

233 Pvt Norman N. Adams
MCRDep San Diego

232 Sgt William D. Yaxie
Albuquerque, N. M.

233 Cpl Wallace W. Schumacher
1st Serv Bn CamPen

229 Pfc Willie H. Johnson
MCB 29 Palms, Calif

233 Pvt James D. Acheson
MCRDep San Diego

232 SSgt James T. Hotsempiller
Comp SD Butler FPO San Fran

232 LCpl Firmin C. Ashmus
MarDet USS Oklahoma City

228 Pfc Lawrence R. Rosemann
ForTrps 29 Palms, Calif

233 Pvt Bobby D. Marshall
MCRDep San Diego

232 GySgt Robert G. Gabel
MCR&RD San Fran

232 LCpl Angelo F. Tosi
MBNAS Alameda, Calif

227 Pfc Craig C. Anderson
MCB 29 Palms, Calif

232 Pvt Alvin C. Reeder
MCRDep San Diego

232 GySgt Floyd L. Stolz
29 Palms, Calif

232—Cpl Vernon L. Thompson
MCRDep San Diego

227 Pvt William C. Fehr
MCB 29 Palms, Calif

232 Pvt William E. Anderson
MCRDep San Diego

232 SSgt Robert E. Turner
ForTrps 29 Palms, Calif

232 LCpl Armando R. Aguilar
MBNAD Concord, Calif

225 Pfc William H. Lawson
NAS Alameda, Calif

232 Pvt Edward J. Novotney
MCRDep San Diego

231 SSgt Glenn M. Rankin
MCRDep San Diego

232 LCpl James D. Wood
USNAND SB Fallbrook, Calif

232 Pfc William H. Lawson
NAS Alameda, Calif

232 Pvt Richard L. Gwash
MCRDep San Diego

230 SSgt John C. Davis Jr.
MCAS El Toro

232 Cpl Robert H. LaCrosse
29 Palms, Calif

231 Pvt Douglas G. Detert
MCRDep San Diego

230 GySgt Lonnie Grooms
MCRDep San Diego

232 Cpl Salvatore J. Marino
1st MarDiv, CamPen

231 Pvt Kenneth D. Spiva
MCRDep San Diego

230 GySgt Bob Andrews
MWSC—37 El Toro

231 Cpl David Wirth
1st MarDiv, CamPen

231 Pvt Jack M. Yarbough
MCRDep San Diego

231 Pvt Philip R. Pelz
MCRDep San Diego

The above entries were the
only ones received in Division
"C" Leatherneck Rifle Awards

We-the Marines

Edited by SSgt Chris Evans



Official USMC Photo

Journalists from three NATO countries received first-hand information on the new M-14 rifle from MajGen Thomas G. Ennis, CG, MCRD, Parris Island.

European Newsmen

Armed with cameras, pencils and penetrating questions, 18 foreign journalists invaded Parris Island the latter part of July to explore with searching curiosity the making of a Marine.

Representing member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the veteran newsmen were

making their only visit to a Marine Corps base in their month-long tour of American military bases under State Department sponsorship.

Major General Thomas G. Ennis, Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, greeted the visitors and led them on a multi-faceted tour of recruit training facilities.

A highlight of the tour to many of the visiting foreigners was the opportunity to fire the new M-14 rifle at the Depot rifle range. This held particular significance for the visitors because the M-14 uses ammunition which has been adopted officially for joint NATO military forces.

MSgt Tim Timrud
ISO, MCRD, PISC



Photo by
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Photo by PFC T. J. Mikolajunas

Twelve members of 3d Bn., Sixth Marines, serving in the Med, received Leatherneck Marksmanship Awards.

"Mister Everything"

The commissioning of a Marine second lieutenant is an item of importance, but when a Marine is the only officer to be commissioned at the graduation ceremonies of an Air Force ROTC college, the event takes on new proportions.

When Second Lieutenant Robert B. Baker walked across the stage at East Texas State College, a low hum filled the room. Part of the conversation might have been brought about by his dress whites, which formed a sharp contrast to the usually observed Air Force blue, but, more than likely, it was because the lieutenant was known throughout his college and the east Texas area, as "Mister Everything."

He was president of the student body and held title to many other honors. He was vice president of his freshman class, president of the sophomore class and junior representative to the student senate.

He was also a member of the Delta Tau Delta and Alpha Psi Omega Fraternities and is listed in the Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Add to this a two-year tour as Head Cheer Leader, membership in the Young Democrats Club, Chancery Club, and a high "B" grade average, and it will give a complete picture of how the lieutenant earned the unofficial title of "Mister Everything."

Although most Marine officers report for active duty upon receiving their commissions, this will not be the case with Lt Baker. He obtained his gold

bars through the Marine Corps PLC (Law) Program and will remain on inactive duty until he has completed his studies and passed the bar exam. He plans to enter Tulane Law School this Fall for completion of his college work.

SSgt Tom Segle
MCRS, Dallas, Texas



Official USMC Photo

Honolulu mayor, Neal S. Blaisdell, presented safe driving awards to representatives of the 1st Brigade.

EAD Offered Reservists

A plan offering two-, three-, and four-year tours of active duty to 2500 enlisted Marine Reservists as part of the 190,000-man Marine Corps authorized by Congress, has been announced by Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Corporals and below will be given priority in applying for the voluntary active duty program. Applications will be considered from all inactive duty enlisted members of the Marine Corps Reserve and all six-month Reservists undergoing active duty training.

Presently there are 208,000 in the Ready Reserve and 27,000 in the Standby Reserve. Of the Ready Reserve, 44,000 are members of organized units.

Reservists desiring further information should apply to local Marine recruiters or Inspector-Instructor staffs of Organized Marine Corps Reserve units.

DivInfo, HQMC

Recruit Training For WMs Revised

Recruit training for Women Marines undergoing basic training at Parris Island took on a new look during May.

Prior to the revision, recruit training for WMs was of six weeks' duration. They then attended the four-week General Office Procedures Course.

Under the new schedule, the office procedures subjects have been incorporated into a nine-week recruit train-

TURN PAGE

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

ing program.

Little or no change has been made in the actual training which lady recruits receive. However, a reduction in administrative procedures involved in graduation from recruit training and assignment to the General Office Procedures Course made the new nine-week schedule possible.

Divided into two phases, the new training programs phase one closely parallels the old recruit training schedule. Phase two has added 11 hours of drill and five hours of ceremonies and parades which were not included in the original Office Procedures Course.

Platoon 7A, which began training on May 10, was the first to undergo this revised training program.

GySgt J. J. Oggerino,
ISO, Parris Island, S.C.

Silver Anvil Award

The Third Marine Division was honored May 4 when it was presented a Silver Anvil Award by the American Public Relations Association.

The award, the highest the Association can bestow, was accepted on behalf of the division by Brigadier General Paul R. Tyler, Commanding General, Marine Corps Supply Activity, Philadelphia. The presentation was made at the Association's annual conference in Atlantic City, N. J.

The Third Division was cited for "outstanding public relations performance in the field of international relations originating outside the United States" by a military organization. The Division, stationed on Okinawa, is commanded by Major General Donald M. Weller.

The trophy was displayed at Headquarters Marine Corps for a brief

period prior to being forwarded to the Third Division for permanent retention.

Public Affairs Office
Department of Defense

World Premiere

The first march ever to be dedicated to America's handicapped citizens received its world premiere by the U.S. Marine Band during a recent annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

"March of the Valiant," as it has been titled, was written by a retired Marine bandsman, Henry Stephan, who, during his career, played for Presidents Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"March of the Valiant" was accepted as the official march of the President's Committee by its chairman, Major



Official USMC Photo

In August, four recruit platoons set what may be an all-time record for Camp Matthews by qualifying 100 percent and bringing this year's total to 13.

Photo by
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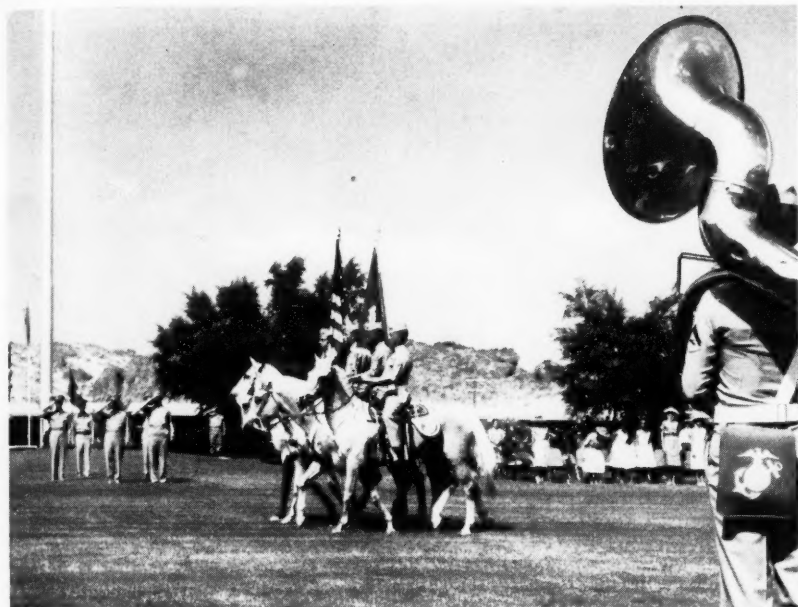


Photo by *GtSgt E. J. Drinkard*

The mounted Color Guard passed in review during a formal parade at Twentynine Palms.

General Melvin J. Mass, USMC (Retd).

"Words are not the only means of telling the thrilling story of the handicapped," Gen Maas commented. "It can also be done with music. It has been done with this excellent march."

The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Wash., D.C.

Russian Language Course

Six Marine Corps Reserve privates will attend an eight month Russian language course next year as a result of a new training program approved on a trial basis by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The six Reservists, to be recruited by the First Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, Garden City, N.Y., will receive Marine recruit training and individual combat training before being assigned to the U.S. Naval Intelligence School, Washington, D. C. for the language course.

To qualify for this special program, a volunteer must be a high school graduate with a sound background in English grammar. He also will be required to extend beyond the normal six-month active duty tour, and must pass a battery of language aptitude tests.

An effort will be made to recruit all six of the Russian language students into the same Organized Marine Corps Reserve unit.

DivInfo, HQMC

Unique Organization

Did you ever wonder what happened to the members of your old company back in World War II? One such company has come up with a unique organization whereby it is able to maintain contact with nearly 80% of its original members.

For the past seven years, former members of the old 2d Weapons Company, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, have been holding their own reunions and corresponding with one another in the true spirit of the Marine Corps.

This all came about when Harold L. Mackenzie found an old company roster he had typed while acting as first sergeant of the company on Guadalcanal.

He immediately contacted two of the former members, Ed Bosley, of Claremont, N. H., and George MacGillivray, of Bethesda, Md., and they began writing to other members. To date, they have an active organization of about 160 members out of the original 200.

Second Weapons was organized 20 years ago this year and was commanded by Captain Joseph E. Buckley. He is now Lieutenant Colonel Buckley, (Retd) and he lives in Winthrop, Mass.

Harold L. Mackenzie, Jr.
86 Hawthorn Ave.
Needham 92, Mass.

Barefoot Pole Climber

A radio telegraph operator of the 1st Landing Support Company, Camp Pendleton, can climb telephone poles faster than a trained wireman . . . and he does it without shoes.

Samoa-born Pvt Talosa S. Fuga learned to climb coconut trees in American Samoa.

When wiremen of his unit, equipped

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

Mr. Dean Markham, of the President's Council on Youth Fitness, observed recruits at Parris Island.

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

with steel climbing spikes and heavy belts, held a practice session recently, Pvt Fuga mentioned his ability. He was immediately challenged to shinny up the splintery poles.

With a short span of rope holding his ankles together, the agile Marine climbed the pole monkey-fashion, beating the fastest wireman of the company.

ISO
1st MarDiv

Triad Award

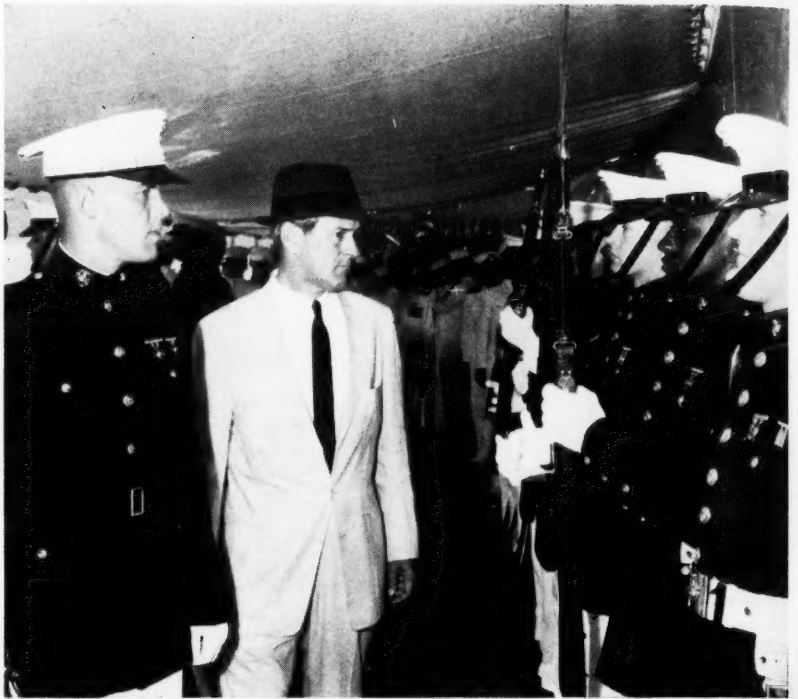
The Department of Defense Certificate of Merit for Service Newspapers was delivered with "congratulations" to the *Triad's* staff by Major General Donald M. Weller, CG, Third Marine Division.

The award covered the first quarter of 1961 and cited the *Triad* as outstanding among more than 1300 service newspapers.

The paper was judged for general attractiveness, conformity with journalistic principles and readability.

GySgt Bill Finnegan, editor during the award-winning period, accepted the award on behalf of the staff.

ISO, 3d MarDiv
END



Official USN Photo

SecNav John B. Connally inspected Marines aboard the USS Springfield in the Mediterranean.

JULY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



"Aren't you my old D.I. who said I'd never amount to anything?"

Submitted by

MSGT Carmen J. Tommasi
I-1 Staff
90th Rifle Co., USMCR
1823 5th St.
Wichita Falls, Texas



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before November 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon at right, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the January, 1962 issue.

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Compiled by LCpl Pete Schinkel



With the outbreak of World War II, Gunner Saint, then a sergeant, was sent with his unit to the last bastion in the western Pacific—Midway Island—where the Japanese were repelled in their attempts to capture the island. He was awarded the Navy-Marine Corps Medal

Col		SgtMaj	
Col	BROOKS, Harry E.	276385	9999
Col	DOBBS, Barney T.	316515	9999
Col	FEELEY, FRANK J.	251005	9999
LtCol	LAW, James G.	262424	9999
LtCol	MACHLAN, William D.	267982	9999
LtCol	RICH, Leo W.	230108	9999
LtCol	SMITH, Dwight P.	345963	9999
LtCol			
LtCol		MGySgt	
LtCol	PALMER, Roy E.	327425	2771
LtCol			
LtCol		1stSgt	
LtCol	ANDERSON, Irvin T.	346002	0398
Maj	BELL, Charles W.	287530	0398
Maj	COHN, Robert F.	291329	0398
Maj	DUBISKY, Frank S.	332476	0398
Maj	FLYNN, Thomas J.	263311	3098
Maj	GASKIN, John T.	288200	2098
Maj	HIGGINS, Harold V.	351784	0398
Capt	MC CLARY, Samuel W.	313220	6498
Capt	POLVOGT JR, Thomas B.	287802	0398
Capt	SOMMER, Anthony P.	337150	0398
Capt	SPILLMAN JR, Ewell H.	289213	3098
Capt	VOAKLANDER, Archie	282856	3098
Capt			
Capt		MSgt	
1stLt	AKERS, Bond M.	370764	3049
WO-4	ALBERTSON, Jack C.	311074	2111
WO-4	AVERI, Brando E.	317714	6631
WO-4	BARDON, George	313907	2639
WO-4	BAUCUM, Bernard W.	281135	3049
WO-3	BENDER, Elmer C.	357989	6613

AKERS, Bond M.	370764	3049
ALBERTSON, Jack C.	311074	2111
AVERI, Brando E.	317714	2611
BARDON, George	313907	2639
BAUCUM, Bernard W.	281135	3049
BENDER, Elmer C.	357989	6613



Marines guide new cadets in their first drill periods.

CADDET

Marines teach basic subjects at the Navy's Pre-Flight School

by SSgt Charles Kester

Photos by
GySgt Rod Ayers

IF YOU had been near the grinder at NAS Pensacola recently, you might have thought part of Parris Island had gone adrift and beached in Western Florida.

Ranks of crop-headed young men in shapeless uniforms listened attentively as sharp-pressed Marine NCOs gave instructions. Other platoons stepped carefully through the intricacies of close order drill.

It wasn't Parris Island gone astray, but students at the Navy's Pre-Flight School beginning another day's work.

The Marines are members of the school's Military Department, and they teach basic military subjects to all of the cadets who pass through the school.

Although there are many surface similarities between Pensacola and Parris Island, they are quite different in organization.



GySgt John W. Brumit and LtCol Warren P. Nichols graded cadets on the sword manual.

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Eight Marine officers, five Navy officers and 13 enlisted Marines are in charge of the five battalions of cadets which make up the Pre-Flight School. In addition to providing the basic military indoctrination for incoming cadets, the Military Department is responsible for the messing, billeting and general welfare of all the school's students.

Since there are always 16 cadet classes under instruction at the school, the members of the Military Department are spread throughout the Pre-Flight Regiment.

Because of the need for officers and enlisted men with the cadet battalions, only three officers, Lieutenant Colonel Warren P. Nichols, the Director; Major Ethmer W. King, the Assistant Director; and Captain Ronald L. Townsend, the Adjutant; have desks in the headquarters of the Military Department.

MSgt Walter E. Davis, Jr., the Department's senior NCO also has an office at headquarters, but none of the four manage to spend much of their time at their desks.

Keeping tab on 16 classes of Pre-Flight students just isn't possible from behind a desk!

The other 10 officers in the department are assigned directly to the cadet battalions. Although there are definite billets within each unit for battalion and class or tactical officers, the jobs overlap to a major extent. Captain Vincent M. Ernst, Jr., for example, is the Officer-in-Charge of the 2d Battalion and is also the tactical officer for two of the battalion's classes.

Formal instruction occupies only a small portion of the Military Department's working day. Almost all of the vast amount of classroom work given to Pre-Flight students is handled by the school's Academic Department. This leaves the drill instructors free to concentrate on developing officer-like traits in the cadets.

Unlike Parris Island, few basic infantry subjects are taught at the school. Close order drill, the M-1 rifle, and sword and staff movements are almost the only field subject covered. Instead, the instructors concentrate on turning young civilians into potential officers.

For that reason, the cadets stand more inspections than any Marine boot. Personnel inspections, full bag inspections (junk on the bunk is a literal translation), locker inspections, and room inspections are daily occurrences.

Cadets are kept under constant observation to determine their leadership qualities, officer potential and enthusiasm for the aviation program.

Each cadet is graded on these traits as well as on his personal appearance, conduct and drill performance.



SSgt Charles W. Strogoff marched a group of cadets to the base uniform supply store.



Marines give most of the indoctrination lectures the newly arrived cadets receive at the school.



Enlisted instructors also conduct a large proportion of the cadets' locker and clothing inspections.



SSgt William C. Hutsler held the attention of his class during a lecture on the M-1 rifle. Marines teach most of the weapons courses.

CADET D.I. (cont.)

The battalion and class officers must conduct these inspections and assign and record the cadet's grades.

In addition, they act as guidance counselors for the cadets in their charge.

All this means a full working day for the officers assigned to the department. The enlisted Marines of the staff relieve the officers of some of their workload.

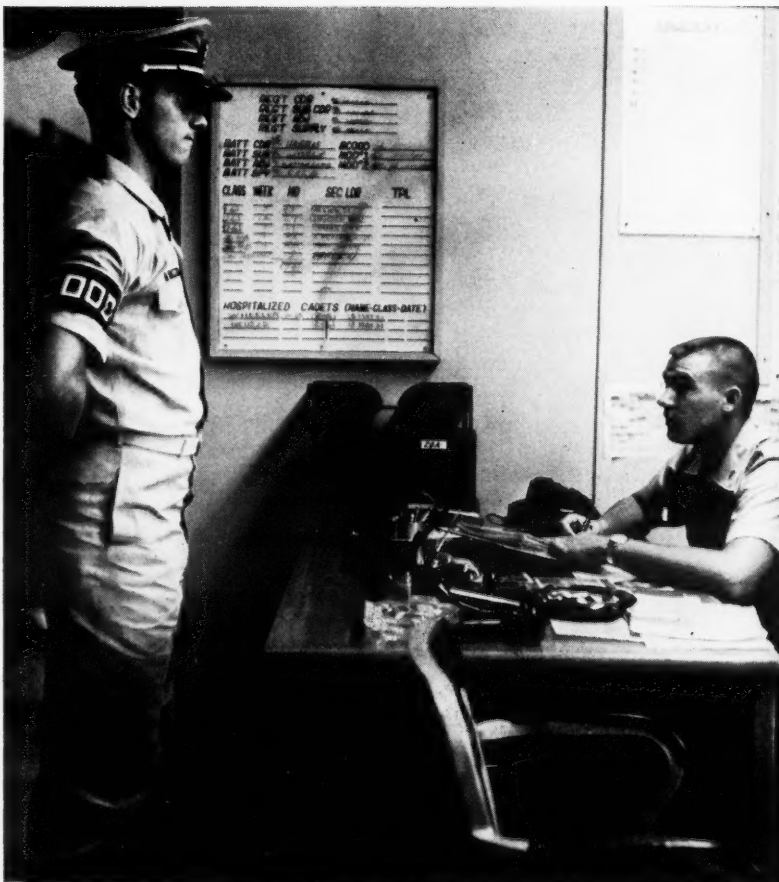
A major part of the drill instruction and grading falls to the enlisted instructors. Since all the officers in the Military Department are Naval Aviators, the Marine D.I.s have an important function on the parade ground. Besides teaching foot drill, they also supervise the military ceremonies in which the cadets take part.

At the weekly graduations, they not only mark the parade ground, but they also assist the student officers in preparing their companies for the review which is part of every graduation ceremony.

During the daily inspections, the enlisted Marines either assist the inspecting officer or conduct the inspections themselves.

The cadet officers, who are responsible for ensuring that students make formations, reach classes on time and maintain much of the internal discipline of the companies, are also graded on their performance by the enlisted D.I.s.

Because of the nature of their jobs, these enlisted Marines are carefully screened before they are detailed to the Pre-Flight (continued on page 76)



Lt Michael E. Collins instructed a cadet officer standing a duty watch. Officers are also cadet guidance counselors.

AVEL, D P
HUGHES, C
1stMarBrig
MARTIN, J R.
Chasn to M
MASON, W J
Div
PRINCE, F
ForTrps 29
SNYDER, E
MarBrig
STEC, H J (C)
3dMarDiv
TUNNICLIFFE
Pen to 1-
WITHERBY
1stMarDiv

BRIDGES, D
MAW
CRUISE, J J
MarDiv
DREW, R J
NB Bklyn
HANKOVICH
MCSC Aibair
LANGDON SF
MCAS Cherl
MITCHELL, M
MarDiv
MORAN, G M
MCB Camp

AYRES, F W
Div
CALDWELL, TC NAS
Beach
CORNELIUS, 1stMarDiv
FERRARA, D
MD USS
GEORGE, D
to MarComm
GIBSON, B R
El Toro
GLEITSMANN
3dMarDiv
GREEN, J R
to Camp B
HAMILTON, RTC NAS
HARRIS, R
ForTrps 29
KINNER JR.
to 3dMarDiv
KURTOVICH
MCRD SD
LEET, W H
CommCo
LONG, P F
to MB NAS
LOWE, C W
MarDiv
LUCKEY, S
MCRD PI
MCCARTY JR.
of Colo to
MCCLELLAN
1stMarBrig
MCMANUS, 3dMarDiv
MCMILLEN,
Pac to 1st
NASELLO, A
holm to 1st
OTT, P T (C)
Div
OWEN, R V
MD USS
PERKINS, F
MarDiv
PETTY JR.
to 2dMarDiv
PLANER, W
MB NAS
POCINICH, I.
Riv to 3dM
POODRY, F
3d75mmAA
RATTENBUR
MCB Caml
RUDDER JR.
Huntington
SCHWEIGHART
FlaActy Sa
SHAW, G W
MarDiv
SHOEMAKER
1stMarDiv
SLATER, J
3dMarDiv
SOLIZ, A
MarBrig
TURNER, J
3dMarDiv
VIERA JR.
ForTrps 25
WALKER, J
3dMarDiv
WALKER,
ForTrps 25
WHEATLEY,
USS Eldon

ADAMS, G
El Toro
ADAMS, L
1stMarDiv
AGUILAR, A
Brig
ANDERSON,
TC NAS
AYERILL, M
MARTD

SgtMaj

AVEL, D P (9999) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
HUGHES, C P (9999) MCS Quant to
1stMarBrig
MARTIN JR, C F (9999) MB NAD
Chasn to MCS Quant
MASON, W J (9999) HQMC to 2dMar-
Div
PRINCE, F W (9999) 1stMarBrig to
ForTrps 29 Palms
SNYDER, E W (9999) 1stMAW to 1st-
MarBrig
STEC, H J (9999) ForTrps FMFLant to
3dMarDiv
TUNNICLIFFE, A L (9999) MCB Cam-
Pen to 1-1 3dInfBn
WITHERBY, L J (9999) 1stMarBrig to
3dMarDiv

MGySgt

BRIDGES, D E (6413) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
CRUISE, J J (2529) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
DREW, R J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB
NB Bklyn
HANKOVICH, G (3049) 2dMarDiv to
MCSC Albany
LANGDON SR, H W (6811) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
MITCHELL, H C (0239) 2dMAW to 3d-
MarDiv
MORAN, G M (0141) MCAS El Toro to
MCB CamPen

1stSgt

AYRES, F W (0398) HQMC to 1stMar-
Div
CALDWELL, H D (6498) MARTD MAR-
RTC NAS, NorVa to MD USS Long
Beach
CORNELIUS, J M (0398) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
FERRARA, D A (0398) 1-1 6thEnrCo to
MD USS Randolph
GEORGE, D L (0398) LdgForTraUPac
to MarCommDet USS Eldorado
GIBSON, B H (6498) 1stMAW to MCAS
El Toro
GLEITSMANN, R P (6498) 1stMAW to
3dMAW
GREEN, J R (0398) ForTrps FMFLant
to Camp Butler
HAMILTON, R B (6498) MARTD MAR-
RTC NAS to 1stMarBrig
HARRIS, R E (0398) 1stMarBrig to
ForTrps 29 Palms
KINER JR, N T (0398) 12th MCRRD
to 3dMarDiv
KURTOVICH JR, S (3098) 1stMAW to
MCRD SD
LEET, W H (6498) 2dMAW to 1-1 3d-
CommCo
LONG, P F (3098) MD USS Randolph
to MB NAD Chasn
LUCKE, C W (0398) 1stMarBrig to 1st-
MarDiv
LOWEY, S C (0398) Camp Butler to
MCRD PI
MCARDY JR, W T (0398) NROTC Univ
at Colo to 1stMarBrig
MCLELLAN, D G (0398) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarBrig
MCMANUS, M C (0398) 1-1 4thInfBn to
3dMarDiv
MCNILL, D W (0398) ForTrps FMFL-
Pac to 1stMarBrig
NASELLO, A A (0398) AmEmb Stock-
holm to 1stMarDiv
OTT, P T (0398) 1stMarBrig to 1stMar-
Div
OWEN, R V (0398) MCB CamPen to
MD USS Bennington
PERKINS, F J (0398) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
PETTY JR, A O (0398) MB San Juan
to 2dMarDiv
PLANER, W A (0398) 1stMarDiv to
MB NAS QuonPt
POCINICH, A (6498) MAD NAS Pax-
Riv to 3dMAW
POODRY, F E (0398) 3dMarDiv to 1-1
8th75mmAAABtry
RATTENBURY, J F (3098) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamLej
RUDDER JR, R R (0398) MD USS
Bennington to 1stMarDiv
SCHWEIGHARDT JR, S (0398) MD
FleActy Sasebo to 1stMarDiv
SHAW, G W (0398) 1stMarBrig to 1st-
MarDiv
SHOEMAKER, B T (0398) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
SLATER, J L (0398) 12thMCRRD to
3dMarDiv
SOLIZ, A M (0398) 1stMarDiv to 1st-
MarBrig
TURNER, J H (0398) 8th MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
VIERA JR, M B (0398) 1stMarBrig to
ForTrps 29 Palms
WALKER, J A (0398) MCAS CherPt to
2dMarDiv
WALKER, J L (0398) 1stMarBrig to
ForTrps 29 Palms
WHEATLEY, H C (0398) MarCommDet
USS Eldorado to LdgForTraUPac

MSgt

ADAMS, G R (3421) 3dMarDiv to MCAS
El Toro
ADAMS, L E (4111) MCSC Barstow to
1stMarDiv
AGUILAR, A (6413) MAG-32 to 1stMar-
Brig
ANDERSON, R S (6611) MARTD MAR-
RTC NAS NorVa to 1stMAW
AYERILL, W C (8411) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARC NAS Seattle

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade person-
nel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space
permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.
This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines
may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.
This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed
as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

BARNICK, J (3361) MCS Quant to
2dMarDiv
BELANGER, H A (8411) 12th MCRRD
to 3dMarDiv
BIZZINI, J (3049) 1stMarBrig to 1st-
MarDiv
BLACKBURN, C D (8921) MCAS CherPt
to 1stMarBrig
BLACKWOOD, D C (1521) MCS Quant
to FMFLant
BLAISDELL, R S (0141) MCRD SD to
MCB CamPen
BOOKHART, J F (6412) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
BOURBEAU, F G (1169) MarCorComp
NAG Korea to MCB CamPen
BURY, J J (0141) MCRD SD to MCB
CamPen
BROOKS, L V (3371) 1stMarDiv to
MCRD SD
CASKEY, V L (3051) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CamPen
CAVETT, W E (7041) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
CHENEY, R W (3421) ForTrps FMFLPac
to 3dMarDiv
CLEVELAND, R C (1349) 1stMarDiv to
MCRD SD
CURTIS, H F (0141) 1stMAW to MCS
Quant
DOBBINS, S D (7333) MCAS El Toro
to 1stMAW
DOUGHERTY JR, D F (8411) 1stMar-
Brig to 12th MCRRD
DRAKE, R H (6461) MCAS CherPt to
1stMarBrig
DUNLOP, J D (4611) 1stMAW to MCA-
AS Yuma
DUNHAM, W F (8531) HQMC to MCRD
PI
DURHAM, A P (3049) 9th MCRRD to
MCRD PI
ENMONS, D W (4131) ForTrps FMFL-
Lant to MCSC Albany
EVERETT, J H (3311) H&SBn FMFLPac
to MCB CamPen
FELTS JR, E M (3061) MCAS CherPt
to MCAS K-Bay
FITCH, A (3516) MB NNSYd Ports-
mouth to FMFLant NorVa
FLOOD, H D (6731) NATTU Olathe
Kans to 1stMAW
FOSTER, T L (6413) 3dMAW to 1st-
MAW
FRANCIS, E (1521) HQMC to MCS
Quant
GARRETT, D R (2561) 1stMarDiv to
3dMarDiv
GEORGE, J E (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS
CherPt
GROUDAR, G L (6741) 1stMAW to
3dMAW
GONSALVES, R D (6413) MAD NAS
PaxRiv to 3dMAW
GOW, R W (0141) 12th MCRRD to
3dMAW
GRAF, G L (6641) HQMC to 1stMAW
GRAVES, C A (2771) MCRD PI to
3dMarDiv
GREGGER, A L (2561) 1stMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
GUYN, W B (0141) AmEmb Beirut to
2dMarDiv
HARRIS, J P (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCAS
CherPt
HARTLE, P J (1461) H&SBn FMFLPac
to MCS Quant
HARVEY, D W (3049) MCB CamPen to
1stMarDiv
HEMPHILL, C (1169) 3dMAW to 1st-
MAW

HENDRICKS, P G (3049) MCRD SD to
3dMarDiv
HERSEY, C F (6412) MAD NAS PaxRiv
to 2dMAW
HIBBARD, G V (0141) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CamPen
HINDREY, M C (3421) 3dMarDiv to
MCSC Barstow
HOLCOMB, B J (6611) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
HOLSEA JR, N R (2529) MCS Quant to
MCRD PI
HOWELL, M E (1521) FMFLant to
2dMarDiv
HOWLES, W R (8411) 6th MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
HUBBARD, R R (4131) 1stMAW to
MCRD SD
HUTCHINSON JR, O M (3421) 2dMar-
Div to 3dMarDiv
HECKEL, E E (8411) 4th MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
JENSEN, T T (0141) MB NAD
Earle NJ to 2dMarDiv
JAMES, W C (2639) MCSC Barstow to
3dMarDiv
JENNINGS, E R (8411) 1stMarBrig to
MCRD SD
JOHNSTON, R (3049) 3dMarDiv to For-
Trps CamLej
JORGENSEN, P G (5519) MCRD PI to
8th &
KELLEY, K D (3049) 3dMarDiv to 8th
MCRRD
KING, S C (0141) MB NTC GLakes to
9th MCRRD
KIELWEIN, J W (6727) MAD NAS
PaxRiv to 1stMAW
KIRBY, J C (2529) ForTrps FMFLant
to 1stMAW
KLINGAMAN, W E (2529) MCSC
Barstow to 3dMarDiv
LEDFORD, J C (6713) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
LIPSEY, R D (0239) 1stMarDiv to 1st-
MarBrig
LOEWIG, H F (3349) MCRD SD to
1stMarDiv
LOHMANN, G C (1521) H&SBn to MCS
Quant
LORIE, R (6741) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
MARKS, D H (6614) 1stMAW to MAD
NMC Pt Mugu
MARTIN, G A (6711) 1stMarBrig to
3dMAW
MCNAB, J A (6511) 1stMAW to MAG-
32
MEINKE, V E (6413) 2dMAW to
1stMAW
MILLS, C (6611) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
MINISSALI JR, R (0141) AmEmb
Athens to MCB CamLej
NELSON, B K (5711) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
PAPPAS, G (8511) MCRD PI to MAR-
TID MARTC NAS Jax
PERSHING, K C (4131) MB NB Subic
Bay to MCAF Santa Ana
POOLE, F S (6713) 1stMAW to MCAS
CherPt
POULSON, R S (6413) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv
QUERY, W M (7335) MCRD SD to
MCAS El Toro
REFEELT, E L (1349) MCSA Phila to
3dMarDiv
RIGGS JR, J V (3049) MCAS K-Bay to
1stMarDiv
RIGGS, B D (6727) MAD NAS PaxRiv
to 3dMAW

RIPA, S F (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS
El Toro
RITTHALER, P R (3311) MCSC Barstow
to MCB CamLej
ROBERTS, C H (0141) 3dMAW to MCB
CamPen
ROBINSON SR, R B (0369) 1-1 65thRR-
Co to 2dMarDiv
ROGERS, W A (3421) 3dMarDiv to
1stMCRD
ROOD, W L (3049) MCRD SD to 1-1
27thRRCo
SASSCHER, B J (8211) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
SEIGLER, R (0369) 1-1 73dRRCo to
MCB CamLej
SCHEETZ, H C (4611) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
SCHNEIDER JR, W A (1461) MCS
Quant to NAS Glen
SHADLE, B W (6413) MAD NAS Pax-
Riv to 3dMAW
SHEEHAN, S R (3537) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
SHICK, V H (6741) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
SHIRLEY, W W (1349) ForTrps FMFL-
Pac to MCB CamPen
SMITH, M (6611) MAG-26 to 1stMAW
SMITHSON, J D (8061) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
SOPKO, R T (6713) 1stMAW to MCAS-1
Yuma
STANSON, E E (8411) 1stMarDiv to
MCS Quant
SULLIVAN JR, J E (6412) 1stMarBrig
to 2dMAW
SURETTE, B J (3421) ForTrps FMFL-
Lant to 3dMarDiv
TOTH, W P (6613) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
VOLPE, G A (3349) MCSC Albany to
MCB CamLej
WATERS, R L (2529) MarCorColdWea-
TraCen to MCSC Barstow
WATKINS, J L (1521) MCS Quant to
Stars & Stripes Tokyo
WEINMAN JR, A G (6611) MAD
NATTC Hqs to 1stMAW
WHITELEY, K M (6715) MCAS El Toro
to 1stMAW
WRIGHT, W T (6741) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
WUERY, W M (7041) MB NS Sfran
to 3dMAW

GySgt

ADAMS, W A (0239) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
AKROYD, H F (3421) 3dMarDiv to MCS
Quant
ALBERT, R F (6412) MAD NAS PaxRiv
to 1stMAW
AMMERMAN, P L (4131) MCRD SD to
1stMAW
ANDERSON, J N (6611) MAD NAS
PaxRiv to 3dMAW
ANDERSON, R V (6411) 2dMAW to
1stMAW
ANDERSON JR, W L (6412) 2dMAW to
1stMarBrig
ANDREWS, B (0369) 3dMAW to MB
FleActy Yokosuka
ANDRUS, E (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to
1stMarBrig
ANDRZEJEWSKI, A V (6631) MAD
NAS PaxRiv to 2dMAW
ARGUE, G H (1371) MCB CamLej to
1stMAW
ASHTON, T W (3049) MCSC Albany to
1stMarDiv

BAGLEY, D L (6741) 1stMAW to
MACAS-I Yuma
BAKER, J J (1811) 1-1 2dCommCo to
MCRD SD
BAGLEY, M C (8411) 1stMarDiv to 8th
MCRD
BARSELL, D R (1833) 1stMarBrig to
MAD NATTC Mis
BAGLEY, M C (0141) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MARTD MARTC NAS Seattle
BELL, H H (8061) 1stMAW to FMF-
Lant NorVa
BELLINGER, C J (6511) MCS Quant to
1stMAW
BEECHAM, C L (6481) 1stMAW to
MACG-26
BEECHER, D M (2529) ForTrps FMFLant
to 3dMarDiv
BOGGS, W R (0141) 5th MCCRD to
MACG-32
BONNETT, S K (6611) MCS Quant to
1stMAW
BORDENAVE, D W (8369) 3dMarDiv to
1-1 3rdRCo
BREWSTER, J A (3081) MCS Albany to
HQMC

BRUSACK, H A G (2771) MCB CamLej
to Camp Smith
BUSHMAN JR, S L (1169) Camp Butler
to MCB CamPen
CARLSON, M E (0141) HQMC to Camp
Smith
CARR, N P (0141) 1stMAW to MCAS
Cattalp, D R (3071) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
CELL, W J (3421) HQMC to 3dMarDiv
CHAPMAN, A (6441) MCAS CherPt
to 1stMarBrig
CLAXTON, R E (0751) HQMC to 1st-
MarBrig
CICCA, R F (6413) 2dMAW to 1st-
MAW
COMBS JR, A L (3421) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS Beaufort
COULTER, G E (0369) 1stMarBrig to
MCAS Beaufort
COULTER, J W (6711) 1stMAW to
MCAS Beaufort
COWAN, R (2771) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
CRAWFORD, J R (6511) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
CUMMINS, R (3261) MCB CamPen to
MCSC Barstow
DAHLE, C B (4131) 1stMAW to MCSC
Barstow
DALY, R (3421) 3dMarDiv to MCB
29 Palms

AMBECK, R C (8511) 3dMarDiv to
 MCB Campen
 DAUGHTERY, F H (6411) 1stMAW to
 MCAS El Toro
 DAVIS, R (3049) ForTrps FMFLant
 to 3dMarDiv
 DAVIS, W C (3211) MCSC Albany
 to ForTrps CamLej
 DICK, G E (4611) 30thRRCo to 1stMarDiv
 DICK, G E (4611) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW
 DUKE, T E (0141) 1stMarDiv to MB
 Vallejo
 EDWARDS, R K (8511) 1stMarDiv to
 LdgForTraUPac
 EGAN, C G (0369) I-1 57thRRCo
 to 3dMarDiv
 EICHENBERG, C (3049) MCSC Barstow
 to 3dMarDiv
 EDGAR, F I (0141) 1stMarBrig to 6th
 MCRRD
 EDWARDS, J (2336) MCS Quant to
 HQMC FFs
 EDWARDS, J L (3516) MCSC Barstow
 to 3dMarDiv
 ELLIS, W C (8511) 2dMAW to 3d-
 MarDiv
 EMBREY, B C (0141) MCAS CherPt to
 3dMarDiv
 EMBREY, A D (7113) 1stMAW to
 2dMAW
 ERCK, G G (8411) 1stMarDiv to 9th
 MCRRD
 FOLEY, R L (3049) MAG-32 to 3dMar-
 Div
 FENN, R S (6611) MAD NAS PaxRiv
 to 2dMAW
 FLETCHER, D, J, E. (3371) 1st MCRRD
 to ForTrps CamLej
 FLYNN, J J (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to
 3dMarDiv
 FREEDMAN, C C (6631) MAD NAS
 PaxRiv to 3dMAW
 FOX, J R (0111) MB WashDC to
 CamLej
 FREEDMAN, A E (6441) 1stMAW to
 2dMAW
 FRANKS, F (0141) 1stMarDiv FMFPac
 to I-1 3dLAAMBtry
 FIEDOR, J V (3049) FMFLant to 3d-
 MarDiv
 GARDNER, W L (6412) MCAS CherPt
 to 1stMarBrig
 GAVRIAN, S (6411) 3dMAW to 1st-
 MarBrig
 GIBSON, R (6761) 3dMAW to 1stMar-
 Div
 GIBSON JR, W J (7041) 1stMAW to
 MCRD MARC NAS Oak
 GOAR, D R (6411) MCS Quant to
 1stMarBrig
 GOINS, G S (8061) 1stMAW to MCAS
 Albany
 GOUGH, R W (2161) ForTrps FMFPac
 to MCB Campen
 GREEN, C M (3311) MCRD SD to MCB
 Campen
 GREEN, G R (3537) MarComp NAG
 Korea to 3dMAW
 GREENE, A S (7041) MCALF CamPen
 to 3dMarDiv
 GREGORY, R H (3051) MCSC Albany to
 3dMarDiv
 GROVES, L F (6511) MAG-32 to 1st-
 MarDiv
 GRUMBLES, R L (6412) MAD NAS
 PaxRiv to 2dMAW
 GUTHRIE, J N (6651) 3dMAW to 1st-
 MarDiv
 HAMPTON, J A (6413) 1stMAW to
 3dMAW
 HATLESAD, V A (4131) 1stMAW to
 MCAS CherPt
 HENDRICK, M (6511) 1stMAW to MC-
 AS CherPt
 HERNANDEZ, A (3421) 1stMarDiv to
 3dMarDiv
 HEWITT, R R (1391) ForTrps FMFLant
 to 3dMarDiv
 HINTON, E L (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB
 Vallejo
 HISLE, D Q (0369) 1stMAW to MCRD
 SD
 HOPKINS, C H (6727) 1stMAW to
 3dMarDiv
 HOYT, W R (4131) 1stMAW to MB
 NNSD Portsmouth
 HUBBARD JR, L J (3516) MCB CamLej
 to 3dMarDiv
 HUGO, D B (6611) MARTD MARC
 NAS Los Alam to 1stMAW
 HUNT, F T (0369) I-1 95thRRCo to
 3dMarDiv
 JOHNSON, C O (3516) ForTrps FMFL-
 ant to 3dMarDiv
 JOHNSON, D C (8411) 6th MCRRD
 to 3dMarDiv
 JOHNSON, D W (2761) 1stMarDiv to
 3dMarDiv
 JONES, J C (2511) MCAS El Toro to
 3dMarDiv
 JONES, W J (3049) MCAS Phila to
 3dMarDiv
 KEETON, E J (3049) 1stMarDiv to 3d-
 MarDiv
 KEMP, V P (0369) 3dMarDiv to I-1
 65thRRCo
 KENT, C D (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB
 Camp Beach
 KLEIFORTH, R A (0141) AEmEmb Tunis
 to MCB CamLej
 KNIGHT, C E (1169) ForTrps FMFPac
 to Camp Butler
 KOVACH, J (6511) 1stMarDiv to MB
 Vallejo
 LARSON, P S (6641) 1stMAW to MAG-
 32
 LAUDERDALE, P R (2529) ForTrps
 FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 LAMBART, J C (7113) 1stMAW to 3d-
 MarDiv
 LAPPIERRE, R J (3537) 1stMarBrig to
 MCB Campen
 LASTOVICA, J L (8411) 1stMarDiv to
 6th MCRRD
 LATHAM, C C (0141) 4th MCRRD to
 MCSC Albany

LEAVITT, W E (6481) 1stMAW to
MAG-26
LEE, R M (1811) 1stMarDiv to MCSC
Barstow
LEWART, E E (7041) 1stMAW to
MAG-32
MACK, L E (1169) Camp Butler to
MCB CamLej
MAH, M (5614) MAD NATTC Mfs to
MAG-26
MALONEY, M A (8531) 2dMAW to 1st-
MAW
MANLY, M M (8511) MCAS CherPt to
MAD NATTC Mfs
MCCOLLUM, M (0141) 4th MCRRD to
MCB CamLej
MCMEYER, D C (3049) MCSA Phila
to 3dMarDiv
MCNUITY, P J (6727) MAD NATTC
Mfs to 1stMAW
MILLER, I H (6761) 1stMAW to MAG-
32
MILLS, R L (2639) 12th MCRRD
1stMarDiv
MONAHAN, A (0369) MCS Quant to 1st
31stRCo
MOORE, O D (3051) MCRD PI to 3d-
MarDiv
MORALE, F (0369) MCB CamPen to
Camp Butler
MURDOCK, W E (6711) MAG-26 to 1st-
MAW
MURPHY, H E (6611) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
OBBE, A W (3371) MCRD PI to 1st-
MAW
O'DONELL, W J (4111) H&SBn FMF-
Pac to MCB 29 Palms
OLIVER JR, J M (3051) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 3dMarDiv
OLIVER JR, G T (4611) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
ARMSBY, C M (0141) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
OSWALD, P A (0141) 1stMarBrig to
MARTC NAS Glen
PAHL, G S (6711) MCAS CherPt to 1st-
MAW
PAKOWSKI, R A (6143) MB NTC
Glakes to 2dMAW
PENMAN, H F (8061) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
PERINE, T B (8531) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to Camp Butler
PERRY, H L (3049) MCB CamPen to
MB NB CorpC
PEPPER, W G (3049) 1stMarBrig to
3dMAW
PETERSON, J E (2761) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 3dMarDiv
PEPPER, R W (1349) MCB CamLej
to MCSC Albany
PHARES, B N (6511) 3dMAW to 1st-
MarBrig
PHILLIPS, J J (2539) 12th MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
PIERCE, K F (1169) MCB CamPen to
MB FleAcft Sasebo
PIERSON, P (0141) 4th MCRRD to
ArIntSecFt Holabird
POTTER, H W (1521) MCB 29 Palms to
MCAS El Toro
POWELL, R H (0141) AmEmb Jordan
to 2dMarDiv
PURDY, W M (6181) 1stMAW to MAD
NATTC Mfs
PUGH, D W (6614) 2dMAW to MAD
NATTC Mfs
PRITCHARD, H L (1349) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MCB CamPen
PRITCHARD, B (8631) 3dMarDiv to
FMFLant NorVa
QUINLIAN, E J (6811) 3dMAW to 1st-
MAW
QUINLIAN, J H (8411) 3dMarDiv to MCB
CamLej
RAYBORN, B N (6181) 1stMAW to
MAG-26
REINHOLD, W A (0141) 1stMarBrig to
MAD NATTC Mfs
RIDEOUT, E M (3049) H&SBn FMFPac
to MCB CamPen
RIDEOUT, L P (6143) 1stMAW
2dMAW
ROYER, W R (0369) I-1 31stRCo to
MCRD PI
RUSSELL, C M (0141) ForTrps FMFPac
to MB NB Brem
RYAN, F C (6412) 1stMarBrig to 3d-
MAW
SABRIAN, S H (6713) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
SALYARDS, C D (0141) 3dMAW to 9th
MCRRD
SALYARDS, J D (2539) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarBrig
SCHADE, J E (6413) MAD NAS PaxRiv
to 3dMAW
SCHWARTZ, W O (7113) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
SCRUGGS, T M (3371) MCS Quant to
MD USS Boxer
SHELDON, T V (8061) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
SENIW, V V (6461) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
SHELDON, G L (3051) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
SHEA, V (0761) ForTrps FMFPac to
I-1 2dLAAMBrig
SHELDON, V W (0141) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CamPen
SIBBALS, E E (1349) MCB CamLej to
3dMarDiv
SILVER, J E (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1st-
MarDiv
SLASON, E E (2771) ForTrps FMFPac
to 3dMarDiv
SIDDY, J P (0141) HQMC to 3dMar-
Div
SMITH, D "L" (8531) MCRD SD to
MB NS Adakal
SMITH, E E (9951) 2dMAW to NAS
Olathe
SMITH, W R (3337) 2dMAW to MCS
Quant
SMITH, W A (5563) MCS Quant to
3dMarDiv

SOUCY, J L
New River
SPRINGFIELD
Albany to 3d
MB NB MB
STEWART JR
MCAS El Tor
SULLIVAN
3dMarDiv
SUMPTER JR
PI to MCB
SUNDE
3dMarDiv
THOMPSON, R
to IstMar
THORN, E
SINRRC
3dMarDiv
TIMMONS, G
MAW
TOWNS, NO, V
UREN JR
Riv to 2d
UTACK, C
LdgForTraUl
VALENTINE, J
Lant to 3d
WAGNER, G
NCRD
VICE, L N (3
MarDiv
VINCENT, J
MCAS CherF
VOHEL, J P
El Tor
WALKER, T R
USS Kersa
WAGNER, F
J A
25 Palm
WAG, 26
WILLIAMS, B
3dMCRD
WILSON, G
RD PI
WILLOUGHBY
to HAMC
WILSON, D
Lurt to Ist
WILTON, E Y
MAW
WILSON, M
to MSCB
WITASOFF, E
LdgForTraUl
WILSON, L
LJ to MSCB
WOLFE, L E
to IstMarDiv
WOLFE, L E
IstMarBrig
WORKMAN, L
to 3dMarDiv
YABLON, R
CAB, 100KY
ZIEGELBAUER
to ForTrps
ZIEGELBAUER
MCB Camb



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to MB NB Npt
STEWART JR, O. F. (4611) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
STIERS, K. E. (3421) MCB CamPen to
3dMarDiv
SULLIVAN, C. R. (2511) 1stMarDiv to
3dMarDiv
SULLIVAN, R. R. (9041) MCB CamPen
to 1stMAW
SUMPTER JR, G. P. (3361) MCAS Cher-
Pt to MCB CamLej
SWINDEL, J. A. (8411) 1st MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
THOMPSON, R. J. (6161) MCAAS Yuma
to 1stMAW
THOMPSON JR, J. A. (3049) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
THORN, E. J. (0369) 3dMarDiv to I-1
3dMCRD
THURMAN, C. R. (0369) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
TIMMONS, G. B. (6441) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
TOMKINS, V. J. (6761) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
TREN JR, J. W. (6631) MAD NAS Pax-
Riv to 2dMAW
UTERBACK, J. W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
LdFForTraLant
VALENTINE, J. W. (2771) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 3dMarDiv
VANCE, W. G. (8411) 1stMarDiv to 8th
MCRRD
VICE, L. N. (3049) I-1 83dRRC to 3d-
MarDiv
VINCENT, J. H. (6761) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
VOHEL, J. P. (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS
El Toro
WALDRON, N. B. (7113) 2dMAW to
1stMAW
WALKER, T. J. (8111) MCRD SD to MD
USS Kersarge
WARD, F. M. (0121) MCRD SD to 3d-
MAW
WARD, J. A. (2771) 3dMarDiv to MCB
29 Palms
WILLIAMS, T. W. (6481) 1stMAW to
MAG-26
WILLIAMS, B. J. (0141) 1stMarBrig to
9th MCRRD
WILLIAMS, H. L. (0141) HQMC to MC-
RD PI
WILLOUGHBY, C. M. (3537) 3dMarDiv
to HQMC
WILSON, D. W. (0369) AmEmb Frank-
fort to 1stMarDiv
WILSON, E. W. (6412) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
WIRTHMAN, J. (0141) H&SBn FMFPac
to MCSC Barstow
WITASICK, B. E. (0141) 3dMarDiv to
LdFForTraLant
WITHERSPOON, B. L. (8531) MCB Cam-
Lej to MCSC Albany
WOLFALE, R. D. (0369) MB NB NorVa
to 1stMarDiv
WOODARD, B. G. (7041) 2dMAW to
1stMarBrig
WORKMAN, R. J. (4009) HQMC to MCB
CamLej
YABLINSKY, E. H. (3371) MCSC Barstow
to 3dMarDiv
ZIEGELBAUER, L. G. (3516) 1stMarBrig
to ForTrps 29 Palms
ZOLKOWSKI, J. W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamLej

SSgt

ABERCROMBLE, J. F. (3049) 6th MCR-
RD to 3dMarDiv
AHNLON, J. J. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS
Quant
ANSWORTH, J. J. (3537) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to HQMC FFT
ALANIZ JR, A. (5591) MB NavFor
Marianas to 1stMarDiv
ARMSTRONG, D. M. (4131) 5th MCRRD
to MCB CamLej
ALLDAY, O. (3051) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
ALLMOND, W. J. (0141) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CamPen
ALVAREZ, J. C. (8511) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
AMY, R. C. (8061) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
ANDERSON, O. V. (2539) 2dMAW to
1stMAW
ANSTEER, J. W. (3516) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 1stMAW
ANZAIDUA, J. G. (3516) 1stMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
ARAS, J. H. (1345) Camp Butler to
MCB CamPen
ARMSTRONG, R. G. (3041) H&SBn FM-
FPac to MCSC Barstow
ARNOLD, J. G. (1521) MCB CamLej to
MCS Quant
AUSTILL, B. L. (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
BAILEY, E. L. (8071) 2dMAW to 1st-
MAW
BAKER, E. A. (3041) MCSC Barstow to
1stMarDiv
BARCLAY, R. E. (8411) 9th MCRRD to
1stMarDiv
BARE, B. B. (8061) 1stMAW to MARTD
MARTD NAS Glen
BARNES, M. W. (8511) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
BASS, D. E. (3049) 1stMarBrig to MCSC
Barstow
BEAGLE, L. D. (0369) MB San Juan to
MAD NATTC Mfs
BEAUCHAMP, D. W. (8511) MCRD PI to
3dMarDiv
BERNARD, R. L. (8411) 12th MCRRD to
1stMAW
BERSANO, B. L. (6413) MAD NAS Pax-
Riv to 2dMAW

BESS, J. T. (6711) MCS Quant to 1st-
MAW
BICKLEY, E. B. (3537) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 1stMarBrig
BLACK, R. E. (0141) 2dMAW to MAD
NATTC Mfs
BLAND IV, J. C. (3041) 3dMarDiv to
2dMAW
BLOTT, W. (3421) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
BOUNDURANT, R. D. (6741) 3dMAW to
1stMarBrig
BONGIORNI, A. L. (8111) 2dMAW to
3dMarDiv
BOSS, R. E. (3371) MCSC Albany to
1stMarBrig
BOUCHER, V. E. (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAF New River
BOWN SR, J. R. (2111) ForTrpsLant to
MCSC Albany
BOYER, G. C. (3371) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MAW
BOYD, E. A. (6412) 3dMAW to 1st-
MarBrig
BOYD, J. M. (2771) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
BRADLEY, F. L. (3049) MCS Quant to
3dMarDiv
BREWER, W. "T" (3516) 1stMarDiv to
MAD NATTC Mfs
BRITTLE, A. C. (8111) MB NS Argentina
to 1stMarDiv
BUMGARDNER, H. T. (3421) 2dMarDiv to
MAD NATTC Mfs
CAMPBELL, C. (3051) ForTrps FMFLant
to 3dMarDiv
CAROTHERS JR, H. H. (8411) 1stMarDiv
to 3dMarDiv
CARRINGTON, J. H. (0141) HQMC to
1stMAW
CARROLL, R. E. (6481) 1stMAW to
MAG-26
CARROLL JR, T. F. X. (6713) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
CASON, J. H. (6651) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
CHASE, D. V. (3049) MCSC Barstow to
1stMarDiv
CHAMBERLAIN, R. (0141) FMFLant to
12th MCRRD
COLLEY, R. P. (8511) 1stMarDiv to MC-
RD SD
COPE, V. G. (6661) 1stMAW to MAG-26
COLEMAN, P. (6461) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
CONDIT, M. J. (3041) 1st MCRRD to
ForTrps CamLej
COOK, G. B. (3211) MCSC Barstow to
3dMarDiv
CORNWELL, R. R. (6413) 1stMAW to
3dMAW
CRAWFORD, L. D. (8511) 1stMarBrig to
MCB 29 Palms
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DAVISTON, V. E. (3516) 1stMAW to
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DEFABIO, V. F. (0441) 2dMarDiv to
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DEITERS, J. B. (6741) 1stMAW to 3d-
MAW
DENNINGHAM JR, C. W. (8111) 1stMar-
Brig to 1stMarDiv
DEPREY, T. P. (4111) MCB CamLej to
3dMarDiv
DEWITT, K. J. (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS
CherPt
DICKERSON, J. A. (0369) 1stMarBrig to
MCRD SD
DIXON, W. J. (6413) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
DOBBS, J. L. (3049) 1stMarDiv to MAD
NATTC Mfs
DOLPH, J. C. (3061) 3dMarDiv to MCRD
PI
DONALDSON, T. E. (6442) MAD NAS
PaxRiv to 2dMAW
DOUGLAS, C. R. (6413) 3dMAW to 1st-
MarBrig
DOWNS, D. B. (0141) MCB CamLej to
MAD NATTC Mfs
DUFFY, K. V. (6511) El Toro to 1stMar-
Brig
DUNLAP, J. P. (3516) MCRD SD to
MCB CamPen
EDWARDS, C. O. (8061) 1stMAW to
MAG-26
ELDRIDGE, G. W. (3537) 1stMarBrig to
MCSC Albany
ELLIOTT, R. W. (8811) 3dMAW to 1st-
MAW
ELLIS, J. A. (6611) MARTD MARTC
NAS Dai to 3dMAW
ERNST, B. L. (3131) MCB CamLej to
MCSC Albany
ESCOTTO, R. (0141) 2dOrdFldMaintCo to
MAD NATTC Mfs
EXTON, E. E. (6441) MCAS CherPt to
1stMarBrig
FAULKNER, J. E. (0369) 1stMarDiv to
MAD NATTC Mfs
FENNEY, R. J. (0141) MCAS K-Ray to
MAD NATTC Mfs
FERNANDEZ, W. J. (6741) 3dMAW to
1stMarBrig
FERREE JR, S. H. (3371) 3dMarDiv to
MAG-26
FERRIS, W. E. (8321) MCB CamLej to
Camp Smith
FISH, N. L. (8511) MCRD SD to 1st-
MarBrig
FORCUM, P. R. (0141) 9th MCRRD to
MAD NATTC Mfs
FORTNER, D. W. (4611) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
FOWLER, R. C. (7041) 1stMAW to MC-
AS CherPt
FOWLER, R. M. (6491) MCRD SD to
3dMAW
FRANKE, C. S. (1861) 1stMarDiv to
MAD NATTC Mfs
FUNK, W. B. (6741) 1stMAW to MCAF
New River
FURCHES, B. L. (0848) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 3dMarDiv
FRY, J. H. (6713) 1stMAW to MCAS
CherPt
GARDNER, B. E. (3516) MCS Quant to
1stMAW
GARWOOD, W. R. (8511) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv

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TRANSFERS (cont.)

GERVAIS JR, C (1345) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 3dMarDiv
GILGOVAN JR, M (8411) 3dMarDiv to MarCorColdWetTraCen
GODDARD, J W (6621) 1stMAW to MACS-8
GOODSON, G C (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
GRABOWSKI, N B (6811) MCS Quant to MCAS K-Bay
GREEN, W R (2111) ForTrps FMFPac to I-1 3dLAAMBtry
GREER, W E (6461) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
GREER, W M (0141) 12th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
GRIFFITH, L M (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
GUDGER, L O (0411) MCS Quant to 5th MCRD
GUERRERO, F C (3371) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
HAFEN, A (6613) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
HALIZLIP, A E (6741) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
HALL, P J (3261) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv
HALLMARK, W C (6441) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW
HAMMANN, R J (6933) MCAS CherPt to MCAS K-Bay
HANTZIS, C (8321) MCB CamLej to LdgForTraUant
HARBIN, J B (3537) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
HARGROVE, C J (1521) HASBn FMFPac to MCB 29 Palms
HARRISON, R D (0141) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
HASKELL, R E (6441) MAD NAS PaxRiv to 2dMAW
HATADIS, R E (0141) 1stMAW to 9th MCRD
HELPER, J E (0141) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
HELTON, R L (4621) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej
HENBY, L F (7113) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Glen
HENDRIX, D W (3531) MCRD PI to HQMC FFT
HINES, W (3211) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
HIRSCH, A J (3051) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv
HOADLEY, E J (2771) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
HOFFMAN, W (1169) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
HOLCOMBE, P H (9951) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
HOWE, W R (6713) 1stMAW to MCAS Beaufort
HUGHES, D W (8061) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Mls
HUMPHREY, C C (6741) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Dal
HUMPHREYS, W M (3051) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv
HUNT, C (6511) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
HUNING, N V (0141) HQMC to MCS Quant
ICENOGLE, R E (0369) MCB CamPen to 1stMarBrig
IRVINE, J W (3041) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
JACKSON, C J (0369) 2dMarDiv to I-1 4thRdCo
JACOBS JR, C E (6631) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Anacapa
JAMES JR, R L (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI

JEMEZ, S (1169) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
JENSEN, K L (2741) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
JOHNSON, R A (1341) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 1stMAW
JOHNSON, E B (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
JOHNSON, J A (7041) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Seattle
JOHNSON JR, N W (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
JONES JR, R L (3421) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
KAUHLI, D K (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRD PI
KEEGAN, J (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
KERR, F A (0171) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
KELLEY, D R (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW
KELLY, G L (8411) 12th MCRD to 3dMarDiv
KELLY, W S (3111) MCB 29 Palms to MB NAD Seal Beach
KENNEDY, G L (6641) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarBrig
KENTNER, R L (0141) I-1 5th155mm-HowBtry to 3dMarDiv
KEYS, R T (1391) MAG-26 to 3dMarDiv
KIELWEIN JR, S (1833) ForTrps FMFLant to MAD NATTC Mls
KILLEEN, R J (4029) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv
KILPATRICK, W B (8511) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv
KINDER, L D (0369) 3dMarDiv to I-1 5thRdCo
KING, C (2543) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
KINKOUS, H G (3049) I-1 27thRdCo to 1stMarDiv
KIRK, J H (3421) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
KLINE, W D (3537) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
KOVACH, T J (6661) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
KRAJICEK, J J (3516) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
KRIMMINGER, D M (6741) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
KRISTOF, R D (0141) 2dMarDiv to HQMC FFT
KROUSE, R G (0369) MB NavActy Port Lante to ForTrps CamLej
KUHN, M R (6811) 1stMAW to MB NAS Lakehurst
LACY, H W (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
LAMORA, L E (0141) I-1 9thCommCo to 3dMarDiv
LANG, R A (0141) 2dMAW to I-1 31stMCRD
LARAMIE, R E (0369) MB NavFor Marianas to 1stMarDiv
LAUGH, J R (2541) MCSA Phila to 1stMAW
LAWSON, L A (1841) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
LAYTON, W H (3361) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
LESH, T J (8651) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv
LEWIS, H E (8531) MCB CamPen to 1stMarBrig
LHOTA, L A (0141) MCAF Santa Ana to MAD NATTC Mls
LOCKWOOD, C E (0161) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
LOWREY, J D (3041) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
LUDWIG, W J (8061) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Jax
LYTLE JR, R A (4131) 1stMAW to MCRD PI
MAIN, S L (3036) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv
MANUEL, D (0141) 2dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mls

MARGIOTTA, A (8711) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
MARICELLA, G (3371) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
MARTIN, J E (3051) MB NAS Jax to MCRD PI
MARTZ, J R (6613) MAG-26 to MAD NATTC Mls
MAYON, R H (1345) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
MATHEWS, P R (0131) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW
MATINA, S (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
MAUGA, T (3371) 1stMarBrig to 3dMarDiv
MCBRAYER, R E (6741) 1stMAW to MCAF New River
MCCIVER, H W (3051) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
MCDANIEL, W R (6412) 1stMAW to MAG-32
MCIVER, C M (3211) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
MCKITTRICK, J F (0441) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
METCALFE, D R (3051) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MEYER, N H F (4131) MCSC Barstow to MB NB Subic Bay
MICU, A (3051) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MILLER, H P (3011) 1stMarBrig to MCRD SD
MILLER, H W (0141) HQMC to MCS Quant
MILLER, J (0369) MCAS CherPt to 1stMarDiv
MILLER, L V (6651) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
MINAR, D L (2771) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SD
MINAR, E L (8411) 1stMarBrig to MCRD SD
MOE, A (0369) 1stMarDiv to MarCor ColdWetTraCen
MONETTE, F F (0369) MB NB Phila to 2dMarDiv
MONTGOMERY, W A (6413) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
MONTI, W J (8411) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
MOSMAN, P D (0441) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMAW
MOSS, H D (2533) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms
MOSS, S (3531) MCS Quant to 1stMAW
MOSLEY, R A (0369) MCAS El Toro
NEBELUNG, E J (6715) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMarBrig
NEWMAN, JR, W S (8531) MCSC Albany to 1stMarDiv
NEWSOM, G L (0141) I-1 5thRdCo to 3dMarDiv
NORTHCUIT, J E (2111) 1stMarDiv to MCB Barstow
NOVOTNY, S J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mls
NUTTER, W A (0141) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
OLSO, D W (0111) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
O'NEIL JR, J E (8411) 1st MCRD to 3dMarDiv
OREN, D J (3049) 1stMarBrig to MCSC Barstow
OSHINSKI, D R (3049) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
OWENS, T R (3036) MCS Albany to 3dMarDiv
PACE, J L (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
PATRICK, G E (8511) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
PETERSEN, R R (6471) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
PHILLIPS, B G (3011) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
PINA, E E (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMarDiv
POTTHOFF, R D (9951) NATTU Olathe to 1stMAW
POWERS, T L (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
PRENTISS, M (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
PRESCOTT, W D (3531) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
RAMIREZ, R G (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to I-1 1stLAAMBtry
RAYLE, W G (6621) 1stMAW to MCAS Yuma
REAM, W H (0141) 2dMarDiv to I-1 3dTrkCo
REED, J F (0141) FMFLant NorVa to 3dTrkCo
REYNOLDS, D M (8511) MCB CamPen to MCRD PI
RICE, R W (3361) MCB 29 Palms to MCAS El Toro
RILEY, R R (3531) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
ROBBINS, R E (1121) 2dMAW to Camp Butler
ROGERS, L N (6461) MCAF New River to 1stMAW
ROGNIE, M L (0141) 1stMarDiv to MarCorColdWetTraCen
RONAN, R R (2539) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
ROWBOTTOM, W A (0369) MCB CamLej to MD USNS Long Beach
RUTLEDGE, J A (8411) MCAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv
SAGE, J (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
SAXON, C T (2511) ForTrps FMFPac to MCAS El Toro
SANDERS, K E (6741) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
SCHAEFER, H K (6713) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
SCHROEDER, R G (1461) MCAS CherPt to MCB CamLej
SEGUIN, W W (1316) MCS Quant to 1stMAW
SELBY, J M (3011) MB NS Sfran to 3dMAW

SESSION, W J (3051) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
SEXTON, W H (1811) MCAF New River to 3dMarDiv
SHAKLEE JR, J R (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarBrig
SHAW, O E (6161) 1stMAW to MCAF Santa Ana
SHELTON, B E (2131) MB NB Phila to 2dMarDiv
SHELTON JR, H H (0141) 1stMAW to 9th MCRD
SHENARD, O E (2541) ForTrps FMFPac to MCS Quant
SHEPPARD, V L (3061) 1stMarBrig to MCRD SD
SHWETZER, M N (2639) 1stMarDiv to MarCorColdWetTraCen
SHIVERS, F (8061) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
SINDT, F (6713) MCAS Yuma to 1stMAW
SMITH, B C (4611) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
SMITH, R E (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
SNODGRASS JR, A B (6725) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
SPANIOS, S S (3371) 1stMAW to 3dMarDiv
SPIKES, T E (3516) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
STATINI, M L (6725) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
STEPHENS, D A (3011) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
STEPHENS, H (6621) MCAF New River to 1stMarDiv
STEPHENS, T B (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamLej
STOUT, B B (3051) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
STRADE, R H (4631) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
STREETMAN, G F (0141) MARTO MARTC NAS Los Alam to MCAS Yuma
SUMMER, E E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
SWENSON, E E (8531) 3dMarDiv to MB NSW Yorktown
SZAREK, H J (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to I-1 1stLAAMBtry
TALMAGE, C E (6631) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Anacapa
TANNER, K E (3537) 3dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
TAYLOR, B E (1345) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
TAYLOR, R L (0369) MB NS Sfran to 1stMarDiv
THOMAS, J F (8411) 3dMarDiv to MAG-26
THOMAS, R T (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 6th MCRD
THOMPSON, B W (3531) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
THOMPSON, C H (8061) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
THOMPSON, C F (1300) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
TIPROVICH, E R (0131) MAG-32 to 3dMarDiv
TOLSON, J G (3371) 9th MCRD to 3dMarDiv
TOMCAK, J P (3061) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
TOLINSKY, F E (3537) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
TOWNSEND JR, G H (6481) I-1 4th-155mmHowBtry to MAG-26
TRAHAN, C (6412) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
TRIBBEY JR, C E (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
TRENDEL, E L (0141) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Jax to MAD NATTC Mls
UPCHURCH, W L (1345) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
VALENCIANO, J (6741) 1stMAW to 3dMarDiv
VAN SICKLE, J M (3049) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv
VAN WINKLE, H R (0369) MB NavFor Marianas to 1stMarBrig
VEROGLIO JR, P A (3516) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
VERNON, D D (7041) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig
VERNON, H D (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
VISCONTI, A R (2149) 1st MCRD to ForTrps CamLej
WALKER, C L (1169) 2dMarDiv to Camp Butler
WALTRIP, G G (2541) ForTrps FMFPac to 2dMAW
WARNE, R E (6481) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
WARREN, H C (3051) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
WATERMAN, T L (6631) MARTO MARTC NAS So Weymouth to 2dMAW
WAYMENT, W S (1316) ForTrps FMFPac to MCSC Barstow
WEBB, W J (1831) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
WHITE, H C (3051) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv
WHITT, E (0141) 1st MCRD to 6th MCRD
WHITTEN L A (8511) MCRD PI to MB NavFor Marianas
WILKES, R A (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
WILLIAMSON, A A (6741) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Bklyn
WISHAM, R E (6641) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
YETTER, D L (6713) MAG-26 to 1stMAW
YOCKEY, C E (0141) 1stMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mls
YOUNG, W B (2111) MB FlActy Yokosuka to 1stMarDiv
YOUNGER, E L (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
ZANG, J W (8061) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
ZEUG, L C (6661) MCAS-I to 1stMAW



"That's today's beef stew . . . This is the garbage!"

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

Marine Corps' consideration of a request for a waiver of existing policy, you may initiate a request, setting forth all of the circumstances in your case. —Ed.

TAX PAYER

Dear Sir:

For several months I have endeavored to get an audit of my pay record for calendar year 1960, but haven't had any luck.

According to my calculations, I received no pay for the period covering May 15 through June 30, 1960, (May 23 to July 9, 1960, en route to Japan). My pay record was closed out at Treasure Island, Calif.

My form W-2 indicates I received \$3972.68 of taxable income. Since I was in a flight status approximately 174 days @ \$3.33 per day, had 115 days of foreign duty pay plus base pay, over 16 years @ \$280.00 for two and one-half months and over 18 years @ \$290.00 for nine and one-half months, this amount is necessarily in error. I should have received in excess of \$4144.00 of taxable income. The shortage does not include seven days quarters allowance for the period May 24-31, 1960.

I would appreciate your assistance in correcting this mistake.

GySgt Charles H. Hopkins
H&HS-1, TACC,
1st MAW
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Your letter was forwarded to the Head, Active Accounts, Military Pay Record Audit Section, Examination

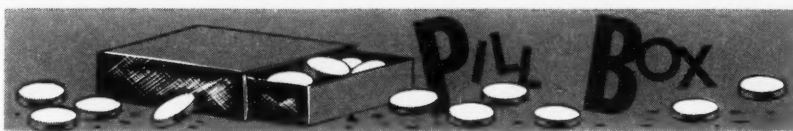


Branch (Code CDB), HQMC. A review of your pay account disclosed the gross wages reported in your name for 1960 are correct and include the following taxable items of pay:

E-6(16) @ \$280.00 per mo., 1/1-3/14/60	\$ 690.67
E-4(18) @ \$290.00 per mo., 3/15-12/31/60	2764.67
Avia (CM) \$100.00 per mo., prds 36-3/31/60, 4/5-4/30/60, 7/20-7/31/60, 8/1-9/30/60, (total 4 mos and 2 das)	406.67
S&FD @ \$20.00 per mo., 7/15-12/31/60	110.67
Total Taxable Pay earned for 1960	\$3972.68

—Ed.

END



by Harold B. Rice

Severe burns to Navy and Marine Corps personnel from yutampos—the Japanese version of a hot water bottle frequently used as a bedwarmer—was the subject of an article in a recent issue of the Navy Medical News Letter. In an effort to cut down the number and the severity of such burns, it was pointed out that the yutampo burn victims are hospitalized for an average of 27 days while the average is only about 18 days per case for other thermal burns. Nearly 90 percent of the yutampo burns were third degree and about half of them required skin grafting.



Five million soon-to-be-bouncing "baby" fruit flies are imported weekly to the Marianas Islands in SoPac. These agriculture pests are raised in Hawaii, and flown over in the pupae stage, for good reason. They have been bombarded with gamma rays to make them sterile. Soon after release they reach maturity and make a beeline (well, a flyline) to the nearest native female fruit fly. The mating is, of course, a dummy run and both lovers pass on to fly heaven, leaving no heirs behind. Meanwhile, back at the weather research station, other fruit flies are doing their bit for humankind, along with such things as quail eggs, by being rocketed into space in scientist's efforts to discover what it's like out there.

Latest wrinkle in the Stork Dept.: The wife of an Army master sergeant gave birth to their eight-pound boy while flying in a helicopter a thousand feet over Germany. It wasn't a baby-into-space project, or anything like that. Mom was simply headed for the hospital in the first available government transportation.

The Russians have impressed U. S. surgeons with a stapling machine which does surgical suturing. Finally demonstrating it outside of Russia, the Red surgeons are creating an impression that the art of hand stitching of the human anatomy may give way in some measure to the machine age.

There are both good and bad bacteria, of course. Current research projects are utilizing the heat generated by the germs when they cause the breakdown of organic matter. (The same principle of decomposition may be observed in a compost pile—the center of which will be much warmer than the outside.) One use is to convert the energy into light. Others, recently described by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, is their possible use in the separation of metals from ores and in the production of sulphur and sulphuric acid in certain processes.

As it has to many other men, death came to a Folsom Prison (California) convict recently in an unlabeled brown bottle—which smelled like alcohol. It was, but, unfortunately, wood alcohol. A survivor, who had sipped less than half as much as the dead man, said, "It felt like your whole inside was burning out."

In July, a possible miracle occurred at Lourdes to a young Italian woman, thought to be doomed to the life of a cripple. Barely able to walk, due to a motor vehicle accident, the girl regained virtually full use of her legs after a trip to the famous French shrine, revered by Roman Catholics the world over because they believe that the Virgin Mary appeared to Saint Bernadette there more than a hundred years ago. The Bureau of Medical Verification, consisting of medical and religious authorities, has commenced an investigation, as it always does in such cases, to determine if, in fact, a miracle did occur.

More man-days are lost by U. S. workers because of on-the-job accidents than for any other reason. There were 2.8 billion injury days in the past 14 years. During the same period, another high lost-time figure was that for strikes. This latter cause, however, only accounted for one-sixth as many idle days as accidents.

The 87th Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was recently held on the West Coast. More than one thousand delegates discussed methods of reducing the increasing rate of alcoholism and of bringing about a national return to temperance. Among other projects, the teetotaling ladies adopted plans of action striking at "social drinking."



*Elizabeth
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BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by SSgt Charles Kester

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

New Rules for Promotion to Lance Corporal and Corporal

Instructions for promoting Marines to lance corporal and corporal have undergone major revisions with the publication of Marine Corps Order 1418.9B.

Commanding officers are now authorized to effect promotions to those ranks to meet either Tables of Organization or manning levels, whichever is appropriate.

Although the order stresses that promotions should be made by T/O vacancy, it provides for substitute promotions from one MOS to another

within the same functional field, so that no one is denied a chance for new stripes because of a restricted number of billets in his field.

Included in the new order are instructions for promoting members of stabilized aviation squadrons, students at formal schools and special promotions by commanding generals and commanding officers.

The policy and criteria for meritorious promotion to lance corporal and corporal are spelled out in an enclosure to the basic order.

State Department Duty

The continuing need for Marines to serve as security guards with the State Department's foreign service installations is re-emphasized in Marine Corps Order 1306.2C, which lists the qualifications necessary to apply for the assignment.

In general, an applicant must be a volunteer who speaks English fluently and is a U.S. citizen. He must be at least 67 inches tall, must have at least 30 months' obligated service remaining on the day of his transfer, and must have at least one year of active duty immediately before transfer to the new duty station. Each must have a GCT of 111 or higher and have an excellent conduct record.

All applicants of less rank than staff sergeant (E-6) must be unmarried and agree to remain so for 22 months. Staff sergeants and above may be married or unmarried, but in no instance can a man applying for this program have more than four dependents.

Male Marines in ranks of E-3 through E-9, with the exception of First Sergeants and Sergeants Major, are encouraged to apply in writing for the general program.

Applications for a specific duty station from the list enclosed in the order will not be honored.

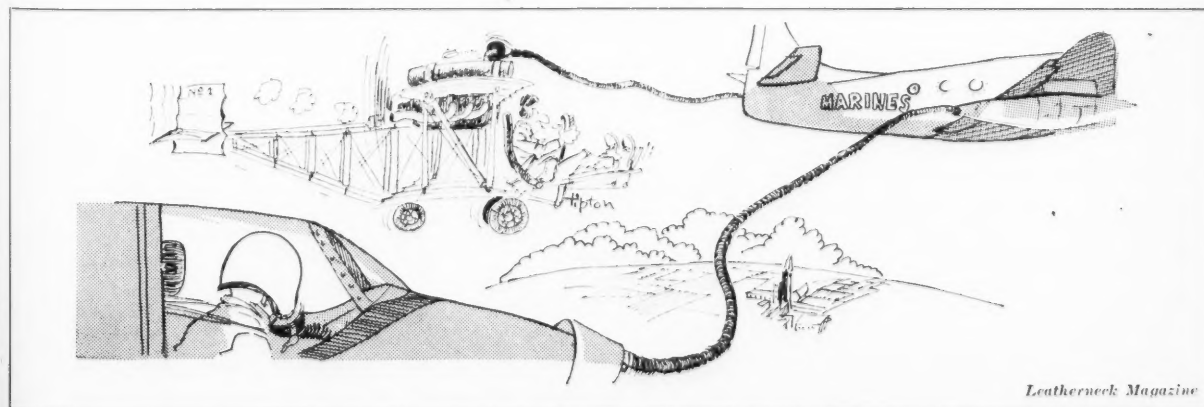
Assignments to Recruiting Duty

In order to meet a critical shortage of qualified recruiters, major Marine Corps commands will now be assigned quotas for recruiters.

In addition to encouraging volunteers for recruiting duty, commanding officers will now interview qualified Marines and recommend them for Recruiters School. Final selection of all applicants will be at Headquarters Marine Corps.

Assignment of a selectee or volunteer to recruiting duty places the individual so assigned in a position of trust and confidence, according to Marine Corps Order 1300.9D, which establishes the new program and publishes the qualifications a Marine must have to either volunteer or to be selected for recruiting duty.

END



Leatherneck Magazine

CADET D.I.

[continued from page 68]

School. The Marines picked to be cadet D.I.s must have already demonstrated above-average tact, diplomacy and troop leading ability. They also must be outstanding in personal appearance and conduct.

There are good reasons for the care taken in selecting these men. Every day they must grade potential officers. No matter what they are doing, they must present an outstanding appearance. At all times they are required to act as examples for young, impressionable men in whom the country has a large investment, both in time and money. A single misstep, or mistake in judgment on the part of one of the enlisted instructors might well have an adverse influence on the members of his cadet battalion.

Each of the Marines on the staff has had teaching experience before coming to Pensacola. Nearly all have been drill instructors before their assignment to Pre-Flight School.

All are combat veterans from World War II, Korea, or both, and a surprising number of them have served on embassy duty.

Obviously an assignment to the Pre-Flight School means no 8 to 4:30 job. Although each class has cadet officers in charge, and despite the fact that each battalion has a long duty roster, designed to train the cadets in watchstanding, the Marine instructors are nearly always in the battalion area long after the home-bound rush through Pensacola's main gate has stopped.

Consultations, extra instruction and administrative details account for most of the after-hours work of the Military Department.

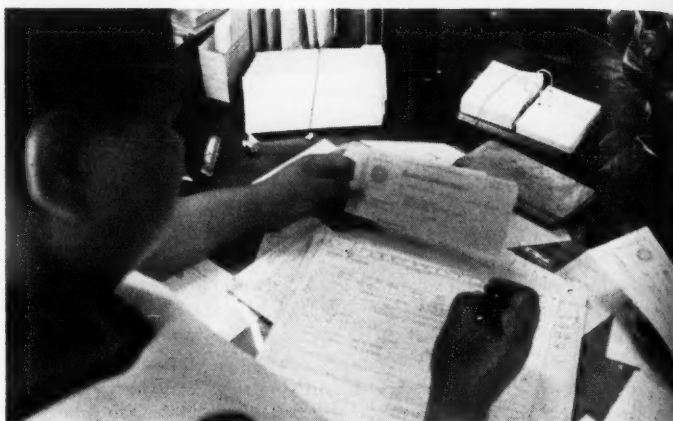
In addition to their normal duties at school, the enlisted Marines are often called upon for outside assignments. They take part as color guards in many of the parades and other civic celebrations held in the Pensacola area. They also pull regular stints with the Shore Patrol establishment in town.

Many of their Saturdays are spent supervising extra military instruction for cadets in need of additional training.

Despite their long hours and outside assignments, the members of the Military Department rate their jobs as good duty.

Almost everyone in the Department requests an extension when his tour at Pensacola is near an end, which proves there must be many compensations for being a Cadet D.I.

END



Allotment changes must be carefully noted before checks can be mailed.

ALLOTMENT

[continued from page 51]

tab also contains the same information.

Next step is at the desk of a proof-reader who checks the plate against all the information on the original document. Then the card is fed into a key punch machine which punches small holes in the lister tab. The holes represent the service number of the Marine and the amount of the check. The plates are then merged into the triple terminal digit files to await the next check or bond run.

Before a check run can be made, the plates are run through a machine which makes a paper listing of all entries and arrives at a total amount to be paid out. At the same time, the Data Processing Installation pulls all IBM cards which have been made up and contain the same information as the plates. The cards are run through the IBM machines which also produce the necessary information and total sum to be paid out. These two totals and runs are checked against each other to ensure accuracy. If all is correct, the plates are refiled.

At the time of a check or bond run, the addressograph plates are fed into the Addressograph 9300 series machine, which runs a blank check under a punch plate to record the service number and amount of allotment onto the check. The check then passes under the addressograph plate which stamps the allottee's name and address, the allottee's service number and amount of the allotment on the check. It then passes under a date stamp which dates the check; a final process puts the Allotment Officer's signature on each check.

The whole process is done so rapidly

that 6000 checks or bonds can be run through the machine in an hour. It usually takes about three days to run all the allotment checks through the machine.

During the month of July, 114,237 checks were written, which represented a total monetary output of \$17,538,068.91. In addition to this, about 18,500 bonds were written, which represented another \$550,000. The bond figure, however, is considerably larger each third month because of the many bonds which are taken out quarterly. About 24,000 bonds are written each quarter, amounting to approximately \$713,000.

The largest check drawn to date was the July payment of \$308,290.33 to a single organization. This type of check is referred to as a blanket check because it covers a number of individual allotments. The smallest check written was for less than a dollar.

After the checks have been run off the 9300 series Addressograph machine, they are taken to a 9100 series Addressograph machine which runs the plates and checks through simultaneously and prints a double listing of each. By checking these listings against each other, the machine room is able to catch any error which may have occurred during the printing process.

When all proofreading and checking have been completed, the checks are forwarded to the mail room where they are run through a huge mailing machine which automatically inserts the checks into their envelopes and seals them.

The envelopes are then placed on a large table, to await any late changes of address. When they're mailed, they fill 44 mail bags.

If the checks written during July were converted into dollar bills, placed end to end, they would stretch from Washington, D. C., to Cheyenne, Wyo. If these same bills were laid side by side

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One of
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Jane Doe



SHOW





When allotment checks go out, they fill 44 bags.

and end to end, they would cover an area equal to 16,916 rugs, size 9 x 12.

One of the most important points an allottee should remember is that the check received at the first of the month is actually payment for the preceding month. For example, let's assume that on March 15, 1961, John Doe fills out a 545 form for an allotment to his wife, Jane Doe. Once the form 545 is filled

out properly, it is forwarded by Doe's unit to his disbursing officer.

The disbursing officer checks the form against John Doe's pay record to make sure that Doe has enough money to cover the allotment. If so, the DO signs the form 545 and forwards it to the Allotment Branch.

Upon receipt, the Allotment Branch extracts a copy of the form, dates it,

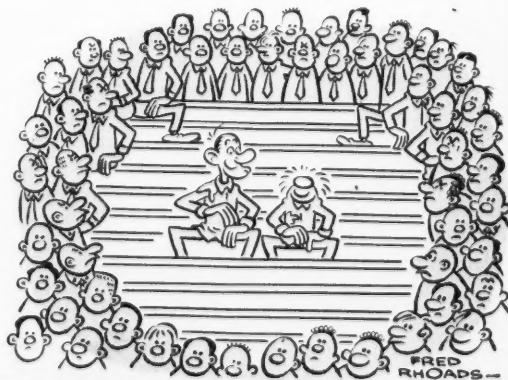
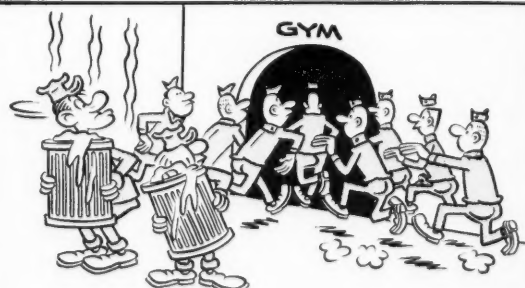
and returns it to Doe's disbursing officer, who starts a checkage of Doe's pay. Assuming that this checkage can be effected during the month of April, Doe will notice that his pay has dropped accordingly.

The Allotment Branch has, in the meantime, made up all the necessary plates and record entries, and prepares to run the check about the 20th of April. The check will be dated April 30, 1961, but will not be mailed until April 30. On May 1, 1961, in some instances, Jane Doe will receive her allotment. The first thing she wants to know is, "Where is my April allotment? I've just received my May allotment."

This situation arises often, but in reality, Jane Doe has received her April allotment, and will not receive her May allotment until June 1, 2, or 3, depending upon mail delivery time. It is important that the person receiving the allotment notes the date in the upper right-hand corner. This indicates the month for which the allotment was issued.

Another point to remember is that if John Doe is to be discharged on December 5, 1961, for instance, his wife, Jane, will not receive a December allotment. Instead, (continued on page 84)

GIZMO and 3



SEATS ASSURED

SPORT SHORTS

by GySgt George Cushman

Former San Diego and Yuma golfing star, **Phil Rodgers**, just two months out of service, made his best showing since turning pro by finishing only three strokes behind the leaders in the Insurance Open at Hartford. The 1958 All-Marine champ tied for second place in the four-day meet. . . .



Last year's All-Marine halfback, **King Dixon**, is now serving with the Third Division and will coach one of the division's intramural football teams . . . The Twentynine Palms' swimming, bowling, and softball teams made a clean sweep over the Nellis Air Force Base and Lake Mead Navy teams at Las Vegas. The Hi-Desert Marines were unbeaten during the week-end meet involving top service athletes in that area. . . . Camp Lejeune wound up its baseball season without the services of pitcher **Larry Townsend**, who was released from active duty early in August. The big righthander, who starred for Parris Island before moving on to Lejeune this year, compiled a record of 9-10 and was the victim of faulty support in his last appearance

against Ft. McPherson. He lost the game 2-1 on an unearned run in the last inning. Earlier in the year, he hurled a masterful one-hitter against the same club.

Quantico's **John Uelses**, although hampered by injuries, dominated the pole vault events during the AAU-sponsored European tour. Highlight of the tour was the U. S. victory over the Russians in Moscow. Uelses leaped more than a foot higher than the nearest Russian vaulter . . . **Capt J. J. Marron** has unseated **GySgt L. H. Klynman** as golf champ of Force Troops, FMFLant. In a sudden death playoff, Capt Marron slammed home an 18-foot putt on the first extra hole to take the title. The top five finishers in the 72-hole tourney qualified for the FMFLant Tournament. In addition to Capt Marron and GySgt Klynman, **Lt Bill Hanley**, and **SSgts Jet Rivers** and **Herb Brown** qualified for the future competition.

Dick Tyner, 1961 All-Marine Judo champ in the 160 lb. class, has been named president of the Camp Lejeune Judo Club. He is a second degree black belt holder and was a member of this year's Corps team in the AAU National matches . . . San Diego has won the Eleventh Naval District golf championship for the second year in a row. The Recruit Depot linksters compiled a 6-0 record against the top Navy and Corps competition in the area. Members of the winning team were **Ross Gatzert**, **Bill Stahl**, **Don Harmon**, **Bob Dibble**, **Bob McIntire** and **Bob Lane**. The Depot squad compiled a record during the season of 17-3-2 . . . **Al LeClair**, San Diego netster, has moved out of the shadows of stars **Jack Douglas** and **John Cranston**, to win the 1961 Eleventh Naval District tournament. The final match of the competition was an all-Marine affair with LeClair blasting Pendleton's **Dick Hoehn** 6-2, 3-6, 6-3



. . . . Former Marine golfing star **George Shouse** is continuing his golfing pursuits at the Santa Ana Willock Golf Course. He retired recently at the MCAS, El Toro, after 20 years' service.

Seven New York City area high school boys, **Kenneth Haber**, **Jon Bagdon**, **Sandy MacLean**, **Edward Byrnes**, **Carlos Diaz**, **George Glaser**, and **Art Simon**, were treated to tours of Washington and MCS, Quantico, as winners of the Second Annual Marine Corps Physical Fitness Meet. While visiting Washington, the boys toured the White House with the President's advisor on physical fitness, Oklahoma University's football coach, **Bud Wilkinson** . . . Headquarters' Co. A, led by fireballing **Kurt Wohlert**, wrapped up the Parris Island softball diadem by beating Weapons battalion 3-1. Both teams deadlocked for top spot in the Island's intramural league with 11-1 records. The title game drew one of the largest crowds ever to witness an intramural contest at the Depot.

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The Army Blue team won the 1961 National Trophy Pistol Team Match with a score of 1132-35x. The Marine Blue team led Corps shooters with an aggregate of 1125-37x. High Marine in the National Trophy Individual Match was Cpl **Everett R. Retford** with 291-13x. Top Marine shooter in the 1961 NRA National Pistol Championship was Capt **William W. McMillan, Jr.**, who finished fourth behind Army SFC **William B. Blackenship, Jr.** **Art Anderson**, former Marine who earned All-Service and All-Marine honors while playing for San Diego, has been signed by the Chicago Bears of the National Football League. The 6'3", 240-lb. Ander-

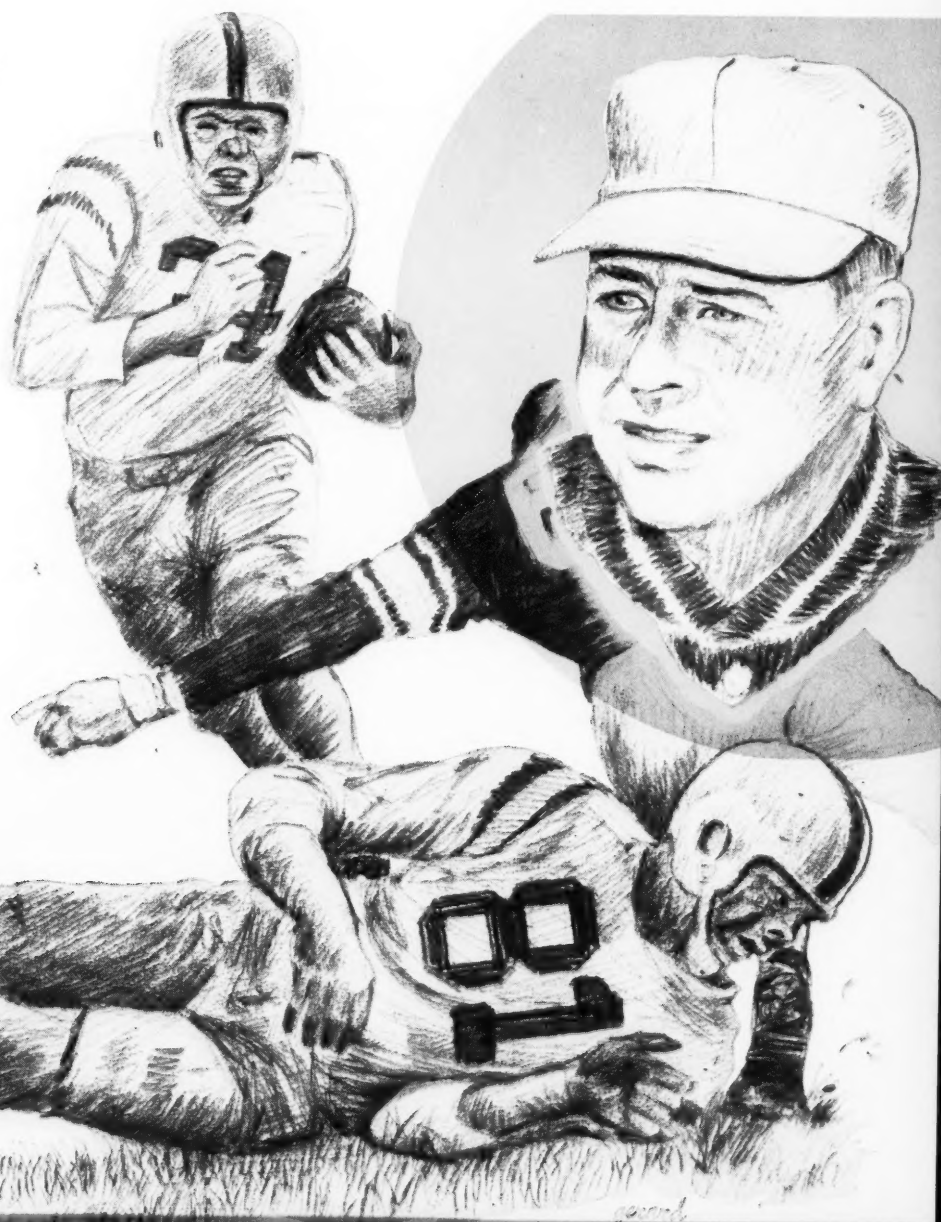
son starred at the University of Idaho before entering the Corps in 1958. Coach George Halas says that Anderson "is big enough to work at offensive tackle and fast enough to move in at guard if we need him there".

Jack Douglas clinched a spot on the Davis Cup team with a slashing win in the Pennsylvania Lawn Tennis Tournament. The San Diego star, currently ranked number four in the nation, gained the title and the coveted spot on the Cup team with an easy 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 win over **Frank Froehling** after downing NCAA champ **Allen Fox**, Australian Davis Cupper **Bob Mark**, and third seeded American **Jack Frost** The Twentynine

Palms' swimming team made a shambles of the 1961 Mojave Desert Interservice Swimming Meet when they piled up a total of 143 points to their nearest competitor's 47. The Palmers, coached by **George Campbell**, swept the one- and three-meter diving events. **Larry Wadell** and **Ned Meekins** scored double wins for the victorious teamMCAS Beaufort Diving Champ, **Chuck Richards** won the South Carolina Closed Championship Diving Competition for 1961 at Columbia, S. C., in his first year of state competition. He copped the title on the one-meter board against nine other divers **END**

Major Allen S. "Scotty" Harris

After three highly successful seasons in Hawaii, the personable mentor is in his first year at the helm of the San Diego eleven. Fans are hopeful the veteran of eight years' coaching experience can bring the Devil-dogs back to the top of the Corps' pigskin pack.



"Dialogue for Two Warriors"

"Hey, Blinky. . ."
 "Yeah, Sarge?"
 "You heard about tonight?"
 "Sure, Sarge. You takin' me along?"



"You think I'd lead a patrol on a night mission an' leave you sittin' back here?"

"I knew you wouldn't do that. . ."
 "When I take a patrol out, I want the best men I can get, Blinky."

"Gee, Sarge, thanks."
 "There'll be Brown, Godowski, Schmidt, Robertson, Dalrymple. . ."

"Sarge. . ."
 "Yeah?"

"There's one little thing that bothers me. . . I hate to mention it, but. . ."

"What's buggin' you, Blinky?"

"Well, Sarge, how come, every time we go out with a patrol, we lose the rest of the guys? You think you can lead this patrol without losin' it?"

"Blinky, you are the stupidest Marine I have ever seen. Maybe you ain't got no confidence in me. . ."

"No, Sarge, it ain't that; it's just that I'd hate to see us get lost when you're supposed to be headin' up the operation."

"You ain't thinkin' right, Blinky. How many times we got lost before the patrol accomplished its mission?"

"Never, Sarge."

"Right, Blinky. Now how many times when we got lost did we grab us a prisoner, or bust up a machine gun nest, or pick off a couple of snipers?"

"We never got skunked, Sarge. We always got us a little bit more of the war fought, I gotta say that. . ."

"You think I'm so dumb we got lost by accident?"

"Sarge, you mean you been gettin' us lost on purpose?"

"The way I always figure it, after a night's work, a guy has to have a little entertainment. Maybe you could sorta call it recreation. . ."

"Sarge, you are snowin' me. . ."

"Blinky, you are makin' me mad. How could we get ourselves lost every time we go out? An' how come we always run into something interesting? Answer me that."

"Yeah, I guess maybe it couldn't be all accidental. . ."

"Damn right it couldn't. Every time we got lost it was my fault, wasn't it? An' didn't I always find us some gooks to clobber?"

"Yeah, Sarge."

"You know why? Because I planned it that way."

"You're pretty smart, Sarge. But what about tonight?"

"Tonight we gotta be all business. No foolin' around. Our job is to knock out a communication outpost that's been sendin' a little too much dope about our outfit to the gook command post. If we gonna ever take any of this real estate up ahead we gotta foul up their little old crystal sets."

"How many guys they got up there?"

"Less than we're takin' along, but the gook Marconis don't count. It's the gear we gotta shut up."

"We hit an' run?"

"That's about it."

"Aw, gee, Sarge. . ."

"It gotta be that way. We hit an' run. I am in charge of this patrol an' you are gonna do like I say. . ."

"Sure, Sarge. . ."

"Tonight there will be no entertainment. Just business. . ."

"Sarge. . ."

"Yeah, Blinky?"

"I know you know what's up there; I mean, like there's a couple of gooks with maybe spy glasses, an' radios and stuff, but in a case like this how do you know just what we're gonna do when we get there?"

"Nobody knows."

"What do you mean, nobody knows?"

"It's like this, Blinky: we try to make plans, but what happens when we get there depends on the situation and the terrain."



"We gonna wait till we get there to make up our minds whether we use bayonets or whether we sing 'em to sleep with Russian lullabies?"

"Yeah, that's about it. For any kind of operation there ain't any pat, sure-fire SOP. You gotta always play it by ear."

"You ain't makin' much sense, Sarge. But, then, I guess you're right. Them big brass who are fightin' this war by telephone and telescope wouldn't

know what to do either. How d'you think any one of 'em would make out if they had to take a night patrol and clobber a outpost?"

"Blinky, when you talk about them big brass, if the cannon balls ain't flyin', you better take off your hat. On a patrol like this they'd do just as good and maybe a hell of a lot better than I'm gonna do. . . ."

"But they sit at desks; they play with maps an' squawk boxes. . . ."

"They do a lot with them maps and squawk boxes, but it all figures; they been through the mill an' they'd know what to do if they were here. Would you know what to do with a desk, a map an' a squawk box?"

"It would be a big responsibility."

"It would be murder, you stupid corporal! Chesty would clean out that communications post all by himself. Red Mike would probably take a PFC along in case he needed a runner, and Old Gimlet-Eye would fix 'em with a nasty stare while he tore out all their wires, then march the lot of 'em back to the CP with only a swagger stick for a weapon."

"Sure, Sarge, but those guys were from 'way back. . . ."

"You trying to tell me we ain't got that kind of officers in the Corps today?"

"Maybe. But you don't never hear about 'em."

"We got 'em, Blinky. Maybe you don't hear about 'em; maybe you don't hear about 'em because they ain't lived as long as those old salts. Maybe this is their first war. Ain't never nobody picked up a name for himself in the Marine Corps with only one war. Whoever heard of anybody gettin' famous in the Corps by quittin' after one war was won?"

"Yeah, Sarge, you're makin' sense now. But it ain't often a guy thinks about it in just that way. . . ."

"This is the Corps, Blinky, an' when you start thinkin' about officers it ain't the regular military way of thinkin': it's more like knowin' that if they ain't done what you're doin' they ain't fit to be top brass, on accounta they got to be top brass by doin' what we're doin' right now. . . ."

"Sarge. . . ."

"Yeah?"

"How you figurin' on pullin' this deal tonight. You gonna do it like Chesty? Or Smedley? Or Red Mike, or maybe like old Vandy or even Lem?"

"You gettin' wise, Blinky?"

"No, Sarge, but it would be a good idea to sorta pattern it after the way one of them characters would handle it. . . ."

"Blinky, I wish it was that easy, but, like I said, it all depends on the situation and the terrain. . . ."

* * *

"We're gettin' close, Blinky. Now, remember what I told you."

"Sure, Sarge. It all depends on the situation and the terrain."

"Shut up. I didn't say that at all. I said we case the outpost and then we pull back to figure our best odds. . . ."

"Shhhh. I hear somethin' "

"The wind must be comin' in our direction. I don't hear anything but I can sure smell them garlic-eaters. . . . I'll wave the boys back; you take a look over on the left from that high ground."

* * *

"There's four of 'em, Sarge. Let's go get 'em."

"We gotta do this quiet-like. You stay here, Blinky. . . ."

"Aw, Sarge. . . ."

"Brown, Godowski, Dalrymple an' I will each take a man. Wait two minutes, then. . . ."

"I hear somethin', Sarge. . . ."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 84)



RECRUITERS

[continued from page 37]

Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He lost the title on the toss of a coin. This year he has already copped the Depot club's speaking title and also the district crown.

The average Marine who has had no formal training in public speaking may vow that he will never make the grade as even a fair speaker. The prerequisites of a Marine recruiter stipulate that he will be a reasonably good public speaker and this usually rules out many applicants. GySgt Maness' contention is that he can make a speaker out of almost any man who comes to the school. He bases this opinion on the fact that each student is going out to sell a product with which he is familiar. The recruiter, when he gets to the sub-station, will be called upon to speak on only one general subject—the Marine Corps. According to GySgt

Maness, that is 99 percent of the public speaking battle—knowing your subject.

Each student, during his stay at the school, gives nine speeches, winding up with a 15-minute talk on a subject which is assigned to him just before he takes the stand. At graduation ceremonies, awards are made to the best speaker and to the man who has shown the most improvement.

Enlistment and Reserve requirements, enlistment forms, the Hile-Damroth presentation, and public relations are taught by GySgt Charles F. Settle and Jack A. Brage. In addition, GySgt Brage conducts most of the daily personnel inspections of the students.

A more "squared away" Marine than GySgt Brage would be hard to find. His uniforms are always fitted to perfection and his shoes spit-shined from toes to heels. Personal appearance is stressed at the school for the obvious reason that the recruiter will be the Corps' representative when he arrives at his new duty station. Whenever the first sergeant or the officer-in-charge of the school want to emphasize how the

typical recruiter should look, it is always pointed out that if a student uses GySgt Brage as an example, he can't go wrong.

There is an extreme shortage of Women Marine recruiters in the recruiting service. To alleviate this shortage, particular emphasis is placed on women recruiting at the school. MSgt June R. Doberstein teaches the enlistment requirements for women Marines and is the typing instructor.

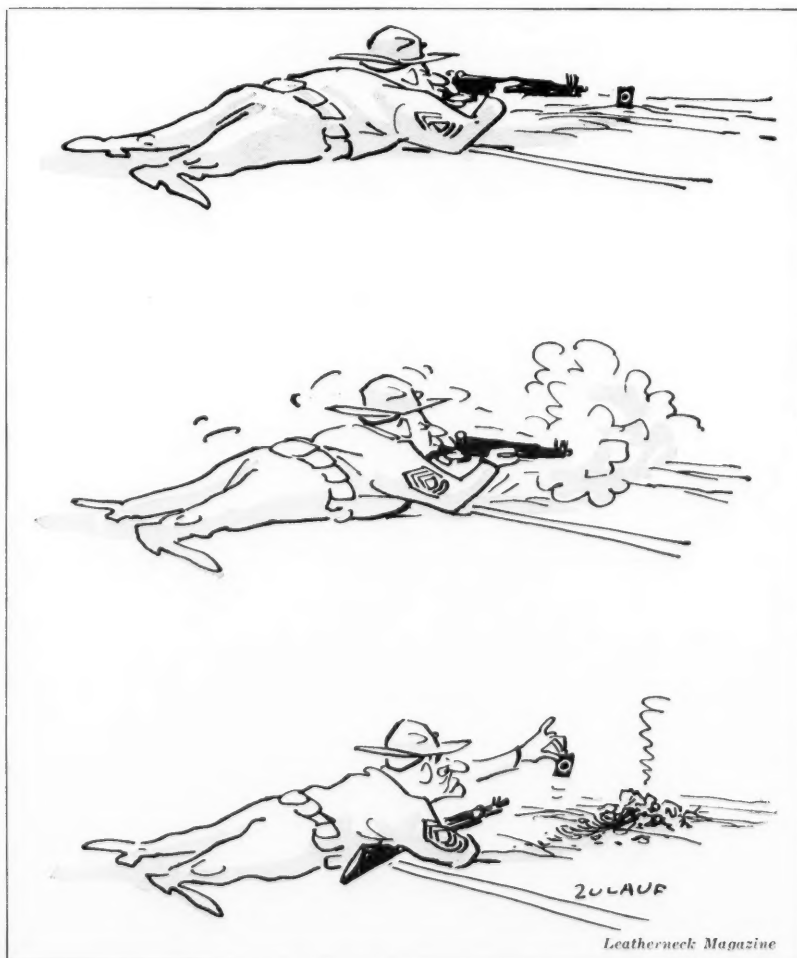
As with public speaking, most Marines who come to Recruiters' School have an aversion to typewriters. They would stake their life savings on a wager that they will never be able to type. A recruiter who can't at least peck out the letters to fill in the multitude of forms on recruiting duty has no business in the field. After the initial shock of finding out that they can manipulate (some rather slowly) a typewriter, the students concentrate on accuracy for the rest of their typing classes. MSgt Doberstein doesn't try to turn out proficient clerk-typists, but few recruiters will argue that she hasn't taught them one of the most valuable skills they will ever use on their selling tour.

No recruiter can do justice to the service by merely putting in eight hours a day in an office. He must be able to deal with newspapers, television and radio stations, and other media in the vicinity of his recruiting station. He must also obtain space for displays and exhibits. Potential recruiters are taught how to accomplish this task in the publicity and public relations courses at the school. The recruiter-to-be learns how to write spot announcements, how to make a tape recorded interview, how to write a news release, and other allied subjects.

One is impressed, on a visit to the school, by the conviviality of all concerned. Despite the long hours of study and the six and a half-day school week, the faculty and students alike seem to enjoy themselves. This is the way Maj. Burckell set up the operation of the school, for, as he puts it, "These Marines will become a vital part of some community. We don't want them spreading out a cloud of gloom wherever they go."

There are hundreds of recruiters stationed throughout the U.S., and they all bear the mark of the Recruiters' School, Parris Island. The school knows it is turning out a good product, but the faculty is not content to travel a standard course. New subjects are being added to every class and revisions are made as fast as new techniques of recruiting are developed.

They figure it this way: It takes a good recruiter to sign up a good recruit. . . .



Leatherneck Magazine

INTERSERVICE

[continued from page 33]

scant one point over the Marine "Page" team, 887-886. The winning team blasted 64Vs, compared to the Marines' 68.

The Marine Corps Infantry Trophy Team Match opened the final day's action and, appropriately enough, Marine teams finished one-two with the Marine Gray team, captained by GySgt C. B. Ainscoe and coached by SSgt R. I. Miller, firing a combined 116 to become Infantry Trophy champions. Shooting members of the team were GySgt R. C. Allison, Sgts G. Jones, R. A. Krause and W. H. Leach, and Cpls F. V. Kruck and D. A. Luke.

The Marine Gold team, which finished second, was the only other team entered to score more than 1100 points during the Trophy competition. During the match, the teams fired four stages. The first was from the 600-yard line in the prone position; the second, from the 500-yard line with shooters able to choose either the prone, sitting or kneeling position; the third was from the 300-yard line in the sitting or kneeling position; and the final stage was from the 200-yard line in the offhand position. In all stages, the shooters had a time limit of 50 seconds.

One team from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, as well as one team from each service's Reserve component, competed in the final match, which was the Service Rifle Team Match. The Army Regular team built up a four-point bulge over the Marine team at the 200-yard line, and although the Marines closed the gap to one point at the 300-yard line, the Army won out with a score of 2467-212Vs to the Marines' 2444-222Vs. The Air Force team finished in third position, a scant one point back, with the Navy and Coast Guard teams in fourth and fifth places.

Captain K. J. Erdman, USMCR, from VMA-541, Seattle, Wash., emerged from the meet as the top Reserve shooter. The 1961 Washington State Rifle Champion, who is a flight test engineer with the Federal Aviation Agency, fired an aggregate score of 483-37Vs to lead all other Reservists competing.

A veteran of championship shooting matches of 30 years ago, Major General August O. Larson, Head, Personnel Branch, HQMC, represented the Commandant at the awards banquet held at the conclusion of the matches. He lauded the shooters for their marksmanship and presented the Infantry Match Trophy to the winning Marine team.

END

OFFICERS BASIC EXTENSION COURSE COMPLETIONS

The following staff noncommissioned officers have recently completed the Officers Basic Extension Course.

AWBREY, J. O. GSgt 525446	HOGAN, H. F., Jr. SSgt 1127238	PENDLETON, M. H. GSgt 1023737
BLANFORD, J. T. MSgt 583756	HOGAN, L. L. GSgt 344431	PETROWSKI, S. J. 1Sgt 273971
BLEDSON, J. D. GSgt 658119	HOPE, S. H. SSgt 574859	PRYOR, D. O. GSgt 1095951
BRATCHER, H. R. M. MSgt 570535	KENT, J. M. SSgt 1170800	REILLY, B. T. SSgt 1476518
CHANCE, D. V. SSgt 1401053	KILLIAN, B. P. SSgt 1046683	RITTER, H. L. SSgt 1157148
CUTTING, F. A. SSgt 988443	KOENIG, C. G. GSgt 568727	ROBITAILLE, E. A. GSgt 1115539
DEBOLT, A. O. MSgt 366606	LEE, A. E. GSgt 446682	RYAN, J., Jr. MSgt 650810
DOYLE, M. T. GSgt 637016	LEWIS, J. H. GSgt 916860	SUYDAM, R. H. 1Sgt 336613
FAIRCHILD, C. A. GSgt 571702	LITTLE, R. A. SSgt 1185680	THOMPSON, P. U. SSgt 1484799
GIBSON, J. H. GSgt 446195	LOTT, T. B. SSgt 1138915	TUNNELL, G. GSgt 1121989
GOMEZ, J. A. GSgt 562891	LOY, D. W. SSgt 1359902	VANNESS, L. E. SSgt 894198
HENEZ, S. GSgt 579236	MCAVOY, P. O. SSgt 424969	VIERA, M., Jr. 1Sgt 310096
HERRINGTON, W. A. GSgt 539468	MCGHEE, T. O. GSgt 557101	WALDEN, R. A. SSgt 1384751
HILL, B. R. GSgt 580341	MCGRAW, R. K. SSgt 663853	WEAVER, J. F. SSgt 1227600
HINDERY, M. C. MSgt 580406	PARKS, M. R. GSgt 573166	

END



"Ain't goin' to catch ME doin' no house cleanin'! That thar's woman's work whar I come from!"

Leatherneck Magazine

Leatherneck

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DIALOGUE

[continued from page 81]

"It's a Commie patrol. . . ."
 "Here they come. Get down. . . ."
 "Look, Sarge. They're stoppin' by our objective for a cup of Kimchi. . . ."
 "Must be a dozen of 'em, Blinky. . . ."
 "What do we do now?"
 "We blast. Nothin' else we can do. Pass the word for grenades. Every man should have three or four. If we can all lob two into that gear they're usin' we can shove off while the gooks are tryin' to figure what hit 'em. . . ."
 "No fire fight?"
 "Nope. Orders to hit an' run. Bust up the radios and get the hell out. Everybody got the word? Got your boom-booms ready, Blinky?"
 "Yeah. . . ."
 "OK, Yankee Stadium was never like this! Throw Blinky!"
 * * *
 "Sarge. . . ."
 "Yeah, Blinky?"
 "How many of them sixteen gooks you think we got?"
 "Four, five, maybe."
 "That all?"
 "They were kinda bunched up. Can't do too much damage to a gang; only

the guys on the outside get it. . . ."
 "We gettin' close to home?"
 "Less than half a mile. . . ."
 "An' we didn't lose anybody. . . . or get ourselves lost. . . ."
 "Blinky, I told you. . . them other times. . . ."
 "I been thinkin'. . . ."
 "What about?"
 "Them other times, Sarge. When we got lost. . . ."
 "I know what you're thinkin', Blinky. . . . But this ain't one of them other times. I gotta get my patrol back to the. . . ."
 "It ain't but a few steps. . . ."
 "No, Blinky. . . ."
 "What we got, a Boy Scout troop? They can almost see their own bunkers. . . ."
 "I can't do it, Blinky. . . ."
 "Aw, come on, Sarge. Let's get lost. . . . there's still about ten of them gooks wanderin' around up there. . . ."
 "I don't know, Blinky. . . . It ain't just right. . . . On the other hand, we could use a little recreation. . . ."
 "Let's do it, Sarge. Let's go get a couple of 'em. . . ."
 "Hang back a little, Blinky while I think about this. . . . after all, I got a reputation for gettin' lost. An' maybe a man oughta live up to his reputation."
END

ALLOTMENT

[continued from page 77]

John will receive his quarters allowance, pro-rated for these five days, in his regular pay. There will not be an allotment arriving in January.

After the allotments have been drawn, checked against the plates and IBM cards for accuracy, and mailed, the listing is forwarded to the microfilm section, headed by Miss Agnes Morisi. Here, all 545s (normally about 20,000 per month), all check abstracts (upwards of 115,000 monthly), and all bond stubs (18,500 to 24,000), are microfilmed. All ACRs are microfilmed annually.

Once the microfilm has been exposed, it is sent to the Pentagon where it is developed, then returned to Miss Morisi for review, corrections and cross-checking. It is possible for the microfilm section to pull pay records on Marine's accounts dating back to 1939, if necessary.

Each month the process requires 1000 feet of microfilm for 545s and other blocks, 900 feet for checks, supplements, canceled checks and miscellaneous checks. In addition, it requires 100 feet of film for retired and Reserve officers' checks and records.

The primary function of the microfilm section is to maintain the records. According to Miss Morisi, "I can pull a record for review from the day the first check was written to the last."

One of the added features of the Allotment Branch is its Savings Bonds storage for Marines. If a man wants to save a little out of his pay each month, he can make out an allotment for a bond and specify on his 545 that he wants the bond stored for him. When the bonds are run off each month, his bond is pulled, placed in a file set up for him, and locked in a safe. This service is handled by the Fiscal Section, supervised by Mr. Roger Vickery.

Recently, a retired Marine withdrew his savings bonds which had been placed in safe-keeping for him for several years. With the accumulation of interest, he was able to put aside nearly \$17,000 for a rainy day.

When placed in safe-keeping, the bonds are still accessible to the individual. If he should desire to withdraw his bonds, all he is required to do is write to the Branch, stating that he wants all, or a specific portion, of his bonds forwarded to him. The Bond Unit will pull the bonds from his file and mail them to him. This system is not set up for persons who write each month and request that their bonds be

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Leatherneck Magazine

forwarded to them just a few days after the bond run.

If a Marine keeps drawing the bonds out faster than they can accumulate, the Bond Unit will cancel his file, and forward the bonds to him each month.

One of the major Savings Bond problems which confronts the unit each month results from the young Marine who makes out a bond to his girl friend or fiancée. Soon after, the Bond Unit gets a letter from the Marine. The romance has cooled and now he wants to stop the bond allotment to his ex-girl friend—and he also wants back the bonds she's already received. This is where the Marine learns a sad lesson. The bond unit's hands are tied. The bonds can't be canceled, and nothing legal can be done to make the girl return the bonds already issued to her. In the eyes of the law, they're hers.

Maj Murphy is extremely proud of his military section (enlisted). "When I send my section to the rifle range, I send 100 percent, all at one time. When my section qualifies, it qualifies 100 percent. When my section is hospitalized or takes a day off, the section is 100 percent absent. When the section comes in late of a morning, it comes in 100 percent late. Incidentally, I have a one-man section, GySgt Domenick Anzilotti, an Office Machine Repairman."

Captain K. F. May, Assistant Allotment Branch Officer, is as proud of his fellow workers as Maj Murphy is of his. Capt May, however, is responsible for 42 civilian employees.

The mission of the Allotment Branch is easily summed up by Maj Murphy, along with some good advice. "We are here for service to the Marines and their dependents," he said. "Extreme care should be exercised at the time an Allotment Authorization (545) is being filled out in the company office. Read it over carefully because it is a power of attorney and you are instructing the Allotment Officer in what you want him to do with your money.

"This is a multi-million dollar operation," he continued, "and requires constant checking to ensure that the right party gets the right allotment. All members of this civilian/military team are completely devoted to the Marine Corps and their job, and are convinced that the function of getting out the allotment checks is the most important job in the whole Headquarters. They are justifiably proud of their accuracy and the part they play in dealing with the Marines' 'better halves' and they would like to express their gratitude for the many complimentary letters received and the patience on the part of the allottees when a check is unavoidably delayed."

END

ONCE A MARINE

[continued from page 65]

BERZON, Walter W.	274500	6413
BISKET, Joseph	369354	3049
BLEDSE, Ulyess J.	294387	3516
BLOXTON, Robert C.	314887	0141
BOYLE, Edward A. F.	318133	3049
BRODERICK, James R.	327135	8531
BROOKS, Jessie E.	310920	3371
BUCK JR, Frank M.	331514	2771
BUQUET, Joseph B.	315033	3049
CAPOZZOLI, Louis A.	364630	4312
CASTLE, Edward N.	295303	6811
CONTI, George T.	362713	3049
DENNIS, Harrison A.	289246	0171
DIEPENBROCK, Robert E.	357753	6412
DREASHER, Charles E.	280871	3537
EDWARDS, John H.	315566	6412
EPLING, Marshall P.	313155	2639
FABIAN JR, Joseph G.	266835	2111
FITCH, Allen	310625	3516
FLYNN, Elmore St. John	327024	3349
FULLER, Neal R.	359953	3349
GREENE JR, Elbert M.	361365	3421
HARLESS, Charles E.	256254	6761
HEAL, Robert D.	268657	3071
HEDGEPEETH, William H.	287470	4111
HEIDEMANN, Clarence N.	315641	0848
HILL, Raymond A.	343267	3049
JAMES, Francis J.	369017	1811
KAUT, Charles B.	281263	0111
KLENOTIZ JR, John	340234	0811
LONA, Kenneth J.	293251	4312
LUHTA, John E.	326473	6713
MADDEN, James J.	291582	6661
MARTIN JR, John F.	375084	6614
MARTINEZ, Victor L.	381336	0369
MOORE, Donald L.	333003	3049
MORRIS, Harold N.	312386	6933
MIDDLETON, Clyde E.	326553	6611
MULLER JR, William P.	362426	3421
NIEDERHELM, Norman E.	341107	4131
NOLAN, John J.	286179	3071
OWEN, Harvey B.	357440	0361
RHODES, Lee V.	359850	3371
ROBINSON, William "C"	314214	4131
ROSS, Karilton S.	268419	0141
SMITH, Paul "R"	317339	3049
SPECK, Edward L.	624686	0369
SPRICK JR, Clarence A.	311283	0141
STEWART, Walker T.	312188	6725
STIEB, Joseph D.	263604	3049
STOCKTON, Marvin W.	298066	6412
TATUM, Benny H.	315757	6413
THORNBURG, Robert J.	324322	6413
VAN NOY, Charles A.	334019	0141
VINSON JR, Benjamin H.	301451	0161
WALLACE, Howard E.	282170	0141
WELLS, Glen	593242	6713
WEST, George H.	236031	1371
WHISENAND, John H.	269824	6413
WILEY, Melvin H.	369022	1164
WILLIS, Richard A.	311563	6631
WOMBLE, Lou A.	312976	4131
WOODWARD, Jerome S.	300152	0781

GySgt

BATES, Edward E.	320664	3051
BOLTON, Richard K.	277690	6413
BREWER, David Z.	318324	3371
DESPEAUX, Lee A.	307541	6481
HAGGERTY, Bernard	356849	3049
HALKO, Walter	359812	4621
HENKEL, John H.	346070	0369
HOOVER, Marine E.	341550	3371
JONES JR, Jimmie R.	319556	3516
JUSTICE, Colvin G.	287782	1521
LOVELAND, William O.	306876	3371
MC CORMICK, Matthew P.	329565	3537
MENIER, Marcell	370734	3371
MYERS, James G.	288967	0141
PUTMAN JR, John	350125	3085
SASSE, Philip R.	305032	0369
SIMPLER, George W.	334773	0369
STRICKER, Martin A.	309341	3371
WALDEN, Howard D.	360710	3049
WALL, Robert R.	241465	5711
WELLMAN, Kenneth J.	357072	4131
WELLS, George I.	284565	6481
WILLIAMS, John J.	324766	0369
YEAGER, Robert V.	315919	6481

SSgt

AYERS JR, Thomas P.	313574	0369
CHANEY, John B.	311777	3537
EVANS, Sterling E.	660974	1841
HAWKINS, Gene	658940	3619
HUSSEY, William S.	268273	3371
MCCORMICK JR, William P. D.	305358	3371
SERMONS, Gerald D.	326901	3516

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

SgtMaj

DAY SR, Billy	303242	9999
---------------	--------	------

MSgt

BROCK, Louis W.	305288	6481
FERRELL, Lavealle D.	311769	0369
KELLEY, George W.	316568	3349
KULLUSON, Francis J.	276910	4312
LUTHERAN, George C.	406577	9915

GySgt

COLBATH JR, Arthur B.	314524	3071
DENNIS, Clarence T.	1028785	7041
HICKS, Robert	865634	0369
MERRILL, Stanley R.	289605	1345
RODAMER, Clifford A.	518563	1841

SSgt

AGUIRRE, Lorenzo F.	1075216	3371
DRUMMOND, Cleveland	514935	3537
JOHNSON, Herbert F.	1416191	3061
MARKS JR, Frank	307526	6461
RAY, Tommie S.	670815	0369
ULLERY, Robert L.	664729	1371

END



"You called?"

Leatherneck Magazine

CHARLESTON

[continued from page 23]

doesn't stop. . . .

Back on shore, the roving patrols are stiffened and two of them are assigned escort duty. From the time the cylinders containing Polaris missiles leave the magazines until they're through the pier gate, the fore-and-aft patrol trucks inspect the roadways, as if each were about to swallow the missiles.

Once the birds are aboard the sub, the Marines' responsibility ends. And, once the sub eases away from the pier, the guards can shift to routine security matters.

But, at times, the routine isn't so routine. That's when the "shower slipper" crew double-times into action.

Two fire teams from the on-duty guard section are restricted to the squadbays. Disciplinary measures? No. It's simply an alert crew which doesn't stray from the M-1 rack.

If the detection center picks up an unexplainable "blip" from the magazine areas, a panic button is thumbed and bells louder than a whole neighborhood's door chimes begin to clatter in the barracks.

The next scene might be hilarious if it weren't so deadly serious. Marines pour into waiting trucks. Some of the men are wearing shower slippers. Others are in skivvy shirts. But each has his M-1 and filled cartridge belt, and they can be in action at the most remote spot on the Depot within five minutes.

That's the maximum time. If you ever decide to stroll through the limited areas without authorization, don't allow yourself five minutes to get lost. You'll never make it. As a matter of fact, you couldn't make a flight anyhow, not with that detection center bugging your movements.

Aside from the fact that all the Marines manning limited area posts must have "secret" or higher clearances and they must personally escort anyone through the areas, there's little more which can be said without violating Capt McLaughlin's security consciousness.

Of course, the Depot Barracks is TOed for the usual support offices; Supply, Admin, etc. But the guard roster claims practically every man.

GySgt Robert Kelly's Admin section services the SRBs and personal history jackets of the only two Marines who don't work directly with the Barracks. They are First Lieutenant George Brower and GySgt Harry Wharton, who work at the Navy's Weapons Department, located at "Southside."

A Corps liaison team, Lt Brower and GySgt Wharton control ammo storage, renovation and distribution for all Marine installations on the East Coast and, occasionally, a post or two out West.

Conventional ammunition, from small arms to missiles, is stored at the Depot. Whenever HQMC feels that a unit—be it a Reserve company or the Second Divvy—needs ammunition, the lieutenant is contacted. He and GySgt Wharton see that the shipment is made.

They are also responsible for the storage of ammo, and its renovation, if necessary. The latter may mean something like replacing detonators in thousands of mortar rounds. The two Marines, naturally, don't race each other through the magazines, screwing on mortar heads. They supervise the trained crews who do the job.

GySgt Wharton doesn't get to see the Barracks sergeant major too often, a fact which SgtMaj Charlie Martin tries to alter occasionally. "He's a busy man," rationalizes Martin, "but I'd like to get Wharton on more training schedules."

Before anyone gets the wrong impression, SgtMaj Martin rapidly explains that "Gunny" Wharton doesn't need to be a student. But the Barracks could use his instructing abilities. Daily.

With every Staff NCO and officer almost continually tied up with heavy and critical guard responsibilities, the sergeant major can use anyone who has enough time to head a training schedule.

It's a problem SgtMaj Martin will soon pass on to his replacement. Martin

was on hand to help commission the new MB, but now his time is up and he's scheduled for a tour with Force Troops at Lejeune.

Chances are, he'll find himself in a rocket outfit with Force Troops. That assumption is based on past assignments. He's already spent more than 10 years with the armor-busters. He's also had four years with artillery, and the other 10 years of his career have been divided between seagoing and land-locked guard detachments.

The sergeant major's boss is Major John Misiewicz, Barracks CO for the past two and a half years.

Entering the Corps in 1942, the major was commissioned two years later, in time to prepare for the Okinawa campaign.

After the war, he returned to civilian life, graduated from Penn State and was well down the industrial engineering path when the Korean fracas threw up a roadblock. He was recalled to active duty.

He COed a rifle company in Korea for a while, then was assigned to instruct the South Korean Marines. It was then he asked to be integrated into the Regulars.

Since Korea, the major has served with an infantry regiment at Lejeune and, at one time, he was the Marine officer instructor at Tufts University.

An articulate man who doesn't waste words, Maj Misiewicz takes note of the added emphasis on the Polaris program, foresees the Ammunition Depot as doubling in personnel and importance, and prophesies:

"We're going to need an enlarged TO soon."



"Something tells me we're going on a hike today!"

Leatherneck Magazine

Gyrene Gyngles

You Got-A Dig

A hard charging young lieutenant straight from platoon leaders' course

Took command of our unit—shouting orders loud and hoarse.

He seemed to think if he kept yelling in his mighty baritone

We Marines would proudly follow him—hide and tallow, hair and bone.

We were Leathernecks on duty, tried and true and battle-scarred

And knew enough to hold our temper—though we found it very hard.

On the MLR we'd been working fast and hard all the day

And needed time for breathing—a little more time to pray.

Then as darkness came upon us and our foxholes we hurried to

Our lieutenant shouted, "Sergeant! What in the hell am I to do?

Where's my foxhole? Tell me quickly, I can't stand up here all night!

And you know darn well, I've got to be ready in case of a fight."

Now the quiet, battle-wise and grizzled old sergeant cocked a knowing eye

And informed the lieutenant, "Why sir, that's as easy as pumpkin pie.

To accommodate your tough lean carcass, you won't need one so very big—

Besides that lieutenant, it's right under you, all you got-a do is dig."

Kay McKay

And colored patches painted well.

There are names like Makin next to Melbourne

Marked below the word 'Canal, There is Koto-ri 'way down the list And sketches of a hula gal.

There are names of camps both East and West

Drawn neatly on that canvas log.

There are strange inscriptions and designs And words of Gyrene dialogue.

That battered bag has seen the globe From Old Cathay to Peleliu, From beachheads and on good-will tours Before its owner's cruise was through.

It is jammed with gear from far-off places Still scarred from holds of transport ships, Its salty look tells much about The good and bad of ocean trips.

Nostalgic memoirs etched in ink Recall those years so long before, That seabag must have gone through hell Before retirement from the Corps.

And if the gear within could speak About the exploits overseas, There would be many tales retold From shoes down to utilities.

The uniforms all closely packed Must tell those stories now and then, Where'er the owner opens up That dusty seabag once again.

Harry A. Koch

Through villages and sprawling farms Their stage is set through the night From hamlets into larger cities Bathed in glaring neon light.

Past lonely homes and weathered barns Through shadows cast by oil lamps They see the mills where workers weave Atop the busy loading ramps.

The diesels break the long-held silence Disturbing some who try to sleep With air horns blasting mournful tunes To freights which often seem to creep.

They see the lights that glow and flicker On trestles and on rural streets Hotels, cafes and service stations And policemen on their beats.

The clicking wheels tap out a cadence As speeding coaches sway and lurch Past people stopped at country crossings On their way to work or church.

But finally the dawn must come Along with folks to meet the train And troops who rode the tourist seats Stand up to stretch, then leave the train.

And in each station loved ones wait To greet them as they hurry out Their trip is over for the moment They're home on leave—Delay En route.

Harry A. Koch

One Against Many

Huddled in his snowlike niche upon the frozen hill,

The seasoned youth lay pondering while all below was still.

He analyzed, within his mind, the science that is war—

The man, platoon, the company . . . battalion and the Corps.

The Army, fleet, and Air Force, and a nation, not alone,

But allied with other nations in a warfare, each its own.

For a moment from his logic, the cold had peeled his mind, And knifed its way into him while howling winds and snow combined, And bore down upon this cold Marine in his snowbound sleeping bag. Nothing escaped the driving snow; not man, nor hill, nor crag.

He sought to answer in his mind the reason he was there.

As nations battle to the death, for him what was their care?

Their fate was that this job was his—*Eliminate the foe!*

To falter, hesitate, or stall, 'til death for you, you know.

Chinese bugles smashed the stillness, whistles pierced the air, And scrambling from his sleeping bag, this youth would do his share.

The trip flares chased the darkness and showed the fatal hill, And the advent of the battle set off a tingling chill.

"Which man is mine," he asked aloud, "Which ten a better chance afforded?"

"Not one, not ten," an answer came, "but take the nearest horde!"

Lynwood J. Sova



The Seabag

A faded seabag specked with dust Lies mute upon the attic floor. Nobody knows where it has traveled Except its owner and the Corps.

The stirring name of Parris Island Heads a stenciled honor roll. Of countries, islands and possessions Of battlegrounds which took their toll.

There are names of places, dates and actions, Many that were hard to spell.

There are proud insignias drawn with skill

Delay En Route

The speeding train rolls swiftly onward Out across the darkened land Marines on leave wait anxiously With folded schedules clasped in hand.

Some shine their shoes and polish brass While others read to pass the time Some get their gear in readiness To suit their orders and the clime.

All going home—Delay En route With orders cut for distant bases The porters sense that special pride Which shows upon their youthful faces.



Reviews by SSgt Charles Kester

NEVER SAY DIE, by Col Jack Hawkins, USMC, Dorrance & Co., Inc. Price \$3.00

This is an account of the months Colonel Jack Hawkins spent in the Philippines at the start of World War II.

His experiences as a machine gun platoon leader with the Fourth Marines, as a prisoner of war after the surrender, and his fortunes as a guerrilla warrior after he escaped from a Japanese prison camp make fascinating reading.

There are many lessons to be learned from *Never Say Die*, although Col Hawkins makes no attempt to preach a sermon.

Among the implicit lessons in the book is the value of military organization and discipline, even in a POW camp, for without them Col Hawkins would never have managed his escape.

The importance of careful planning is emphasized by the fact that every hair-raising experience Col Hawkins had during his stay in the Philippines came about through sheer bad luck. Because he and the men around him were careful to plan for possible contingencies, they never seemed to put themselves in a bind through outright carelessness.

Without sermonizing, Col Hawkins shows the need to maintain faith in one's self and in his nation. Without such faith, few of the prisoners of war, or Philippine partisans, would have survived the hardships they underwent.

SURF-RIDING, ITS THRILLS AND TECHNIQUES, by O. B. Patterson, Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt. Price \$4.95

If you're an expert surfer already, this book may not appeal to you. For the beginner, however, it should be as

useful as the block of wax every surfer carries in his hip pocket.

If you've never surfed before, and you plan to pull a tour of duty on the West Coast or Hawaii, you'll learn a lot from this publication.

The author has been an ardent surfer for the past 25 years and has a vast fund of information about the sport to pass on to the neophyte.

In addition to a thorough course in surfing, he has included a short history of the Hawaiian sport, instructions for building your own balsa wood and fiberglass board, a list of famous surfing personalities and most of the better-known surfing clubs on the West Coast and Hawaii.

One of the most important sections of the book covers some of the best surfing locations in the world. The author describes each beach, offers maps of the area and sketches of the surf at many of the beaches.

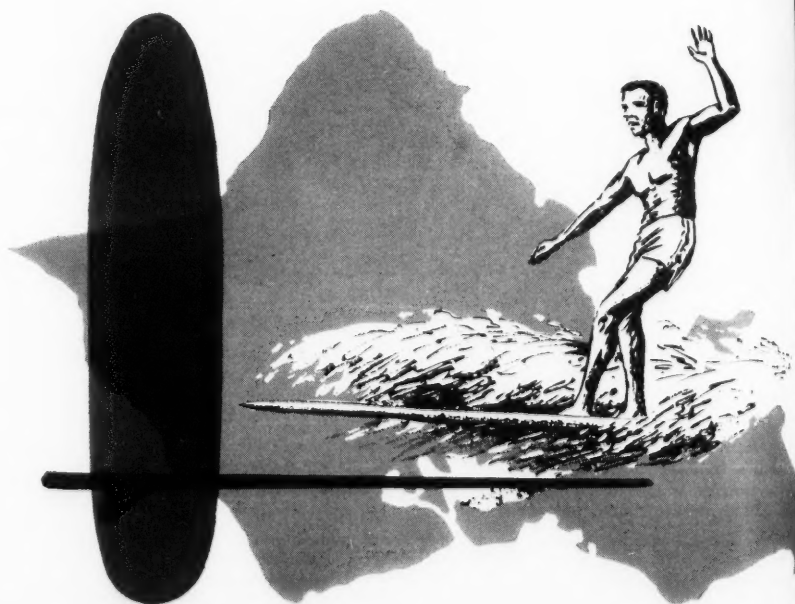
Only certain minor drawbacks are to be found in *Surf-Riding*, so far as this

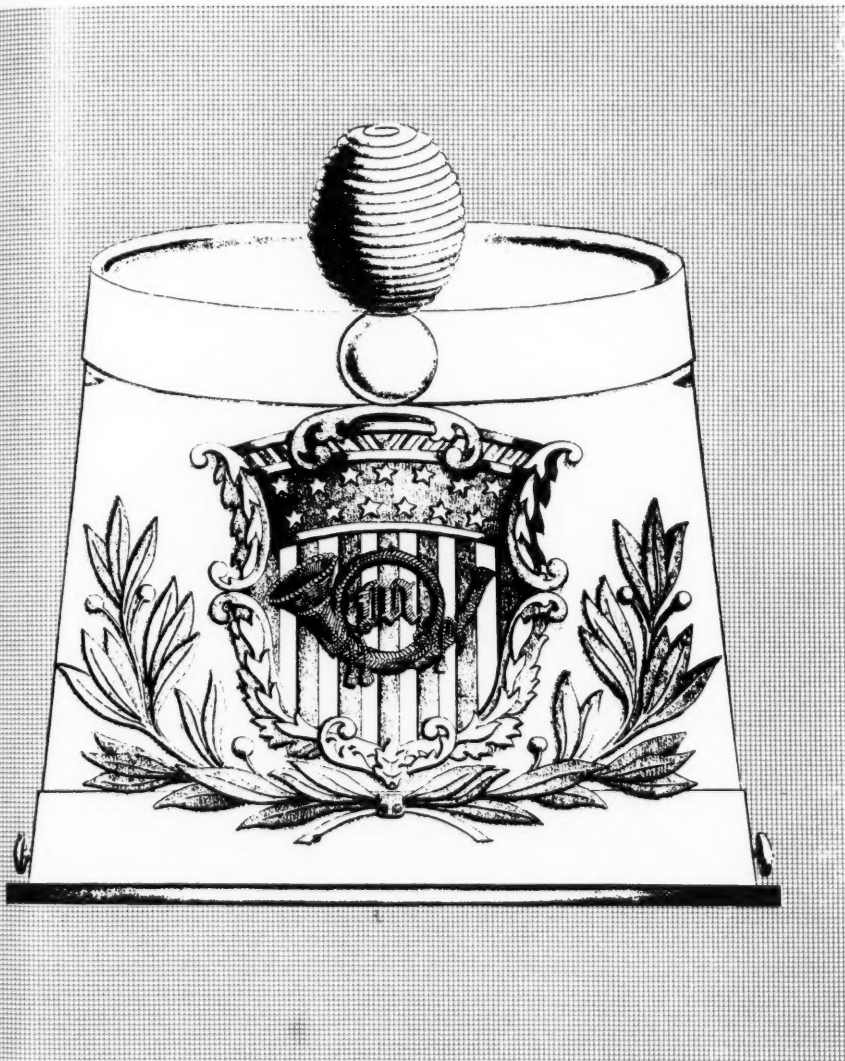
reviewer is concerned. The West Coast beaches get less coverage than they rightly deserve, and Mr. Patterson tends to minimize the importance of the foam and fiberglass board, which is rapidly replacing the balsa board in popularity. Both of these points can be understood when it is remembered that "Pat" Patterson is a Hawaiian surfer.

Some of the world's best surf comes up on the Western side of Oahu, so, naturally, more time is spent describing it. At the same time, the light, maneuverable fiberglass board, which was developed in California, has never been particularly popular in Hawaii where the surf runs high and straight.

Other than these minor objections, I found the book to be delightful. The many photographs and excellent descriptions made me want to get the surf-board out of the garage, where it has hung too long, and start hitchhiking back to the West Coast!

END





A HATFUL OF GAIN

WHY DO YOU suppose Marine officers of the pre-Civil War era wore this funny little hat? It had a droll little pom-pom that wobbled when the wearer walked. It perched precariously on a man's head like a bucket on a basketball. Its bugle device is said to have started the slander that Marines like to blow their own horns.

But all its other faults could have been forgiven if there had been a globe and anchor on it to identify the wearer's proud service. Why wasn't there?

Page 3 of the 7th revised edition of *Guidebook for Marines* tells why. The now-familiar "bird-on-the-ball" wasn't adopted until eight years after the hat was issued.

The *GlorM* is chock-full of similar, interesting nuggets of information. Get one today. \$1.50.

BLAST-OFF THAT PAYS OFF. Roy Woodle, Convair Flight Engineer, supervises an Air Force Atlas Satellite Launch that will relay information from outer space to increase knowledge of the earth and aid weather forecasting and communications. This brilliant, young space engineer smokes Camels. He says they're the only cigarettes that give him real satisfaction every time he lights up.



Are you smoking more now but enjoying it less?

HAVE A REAL CIGARETTE CAMEL

Roy Woodle
SPACE ENGINEER

He appreciates Camel's rich tobacco taste. How about you? Are you smoking more now — but enjoying it less? Then change to Camels. Start to really enjoy smoking again.

The best tobacco makes the best smoke!

